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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large eight page weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

HORACE WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 25, Order Sons of St. George, Wm. F. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT OAKS, No. 7077, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Venerable Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Lawrie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 60, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

BERKELEY LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett L. Ghirton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

Gen. G. K. Warren.

Captain A. S. Perham of the Pension Department, who served in the army during the rebellion under General G. K. Warren, gave an interesting talk at Newton Hall on Thursday evening under the auspices of Warren Post on "Warren with the Fifth Army Corps at Five Forks." Captain Perham is an interesting speaker with a thorough knowledge of his subject, so the audience found his remarks very interesting. Capt. Joseph P. Cotton read an interesting biographical sketch of General Warren and Miss Lillian Maher recited a poem upon Warren at Gettysburg. Dr. Squire, commander of Warren Post, presided at the meeting.

Progressive whist was in order at Masonic Hall Thursday evening under the auspices of Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T. Whist was played until 10:45, when the prizes were awarded to Mrs. John H. Scannevin and Miss Peckham, daughter of Mr. John J. Peckham, for the ladies, and to Mr. William Carry and Mr. George G. Popple for the gentlemen. Following the whist dancing was enjoyed until the small hours of the morning, music being furnished by the Seventh Artillery Orchestra.

There was an alarm of fire from Box 4 Tuesday evening for a slight blaze in the engine room of the establishment on John street owned by Pascal H. Stedman. The damage was slight as the fire was discovered before it had made much headway. But for the fortunate circumstance of its early discovery a serious fire must have been the inevitable result.

The Vanderbilt wedding presents have been placed in the vaults of the Aquidneck National Bank. The articles consisted of 12 barrels, 10 boxes, two crates and one package exclusively of diamonds. They were conveyed from "Arleigh" to the bank under police protection in charge of Capt. Garnett.

Mrs. Martha A. Bancroft, widow of James Warner Bancroft, died in Providence on Friday of last week. She was the mother of Mrs. George A. Littlefield, formerly of this city. Funeral services were held from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield on Monday last.

The lobster season, as far as the law is concerned, opened on Wednesday, April 15. The weather was not conducive to the work of setting lobster pots but the traps are all ready to go overboard as soon as favorable conditions arrive.

The Vanderbilt Wedding.

The marriage of Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen G. Neilson was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony at "Arleigh" at noon on Tuesday last. Still, notwithstanding the lavish use of money for the event, the affair possessed an air of simplicity which was more imposing than mere ostentatious display. The weather was far from being propitious, the day being dark and cold, threatening rain every moment.

It was a white wedding. The decorations except for the background of green, were white, the bridesmaids were gowned in white, with white picture hats; the bridegroom, his best man and the ushers wore white puff cravats and boutonieres and the bride was of course in nothing but pure white.

About 150 guests, nearly all from New York, were gathered in the spacious drawing rooms as Rev. Father William B. Meenan of St. Mary's Catholic church went through the marriage ceremony, and at the conclusion pressed forward to offer congratulations. A sumptuous wedding breakfast followed in the great dining hall while in one of the upper rooms, closely guarded, were displayed probably as costly an array of presents as were ever bestowed on two young people at the advent of their married life.

Arleigh was magnificently decorated. In the main hall a floral chapel was erected, formed of large palms, bride roses, orchids and lillies of the valley. Wax tapers, in gold candelabra, burned within. Here stood Father Meenan, with two altar boys, when the measured strains of the bridal march from Lohengrin announced the approaching bridal party. As the procession started down the grand staircase, Mr. Vanderbilt, accompanied by his brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, stepped before the improvised altar.

Miss Neilson came down on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Frederick Gebhard, preceded by her four bridesmaids, Miss Isabelle May, of Washington, Miss Florence Twombly, a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Nathalie Schenck.

The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, a sister of the bridegroom.

The ushers who led the procession were Jules B. Neilson, a brother of the bride, Ellis Adams, of Orange, N. J.; Arthur S. Burden, of New York; S. N. Stone, of Syracuse; Peter Goelet and Albert Gray, of New York.

The bride was arrayed in heavy white silk, with a costly veil of rare lace flowing back from the crown of her head to the end of the train, while around her throat was tightly clasped a serpent necklace of rarest pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The usual semi-circle was quickly formed with the bride and bridegroom in the center.

The service was brief, and as the words of the priest and the responses were very low it was not until the clarion notes of the Mendelssohn march sounded that a majority of those present knew that the ceremony was finished.

A reception followed, and then came the wedding breakfast, which was a particularly jolly affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt departed on a special train for Boston and took rooms at the Hotel Somerset where they will probably remain until after the horse show.

The display of wedding gifts was probably as elaborate and valuable as any ever shown. Large tiaras of diamonds, jewels and precious stones galore, and cunning devices of gold and silver were displayed in such quantities as to impress even those accustomed to such sights. Special police protection was thrown about the house to protect the treasure and to keep back the crowd that gathered to see the bridal party leave the house.

The guests from New York arrived in Newport by special trains, taking the General at Wickford. One well known gentleman missed his train and was obliged to charter a special in order to overtake the party.

Workmen are hastening the work at Reginald Vanderbilt's Sandy Point farm in order that rooms may be ready for the young couple when they return.

A special meeting of the city council was called for last evening to take action upon some of the important business that was not acted upon at the last regular meeting of the council. It is expected that some action will be taken on the petition of the taxpayers protesting against the selection of the Central court site for the new high school although what the city has power to accomplish in this matter does not appear to be quite certain. It would seem that about all that the council can do is to recommend to the school committee that the site be abandoned.

The ladies of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., are making great preparations for their railroad whist to come off next Thursday night. A large party and a good time are expected.

Supreme Court.

Neither Isaac Chase nor Dennis Dooley were indicted by the Grand Jury—A Number of Civil Cases have been Tried.

The common pleas division of the supreme court for Newport County opened its April session in this city on Monday, Judge John T. Blodgett presiding. The grand jury had a number of cases to consider so it was not until Tuesday morning that the jury was ready to report. When their indictments were reported it was learned that there was no indictment against Isaac Chase, who had been held by the lower court on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Charles Porter, nor against Dennis J. Dooley, who was also held on a charge of manslaughter. The bail of both men was immediately discharged.

On Monday after the grand jury had been empanneled and sent out the civil docket was called and a large number of continuances were granted. After recess the case of Augusta McG. Norman vs. Joseph D. Silvia was called and a petit jury was empannelled to try the case. The plaintiff was represented by Col. Sheffield and the defendant by Judge Baker. This was a trespass suit concerning the Black Point farm of Mrs. Norman, and the jury was taken in a drag to view the premises.

Monday morning the grand jury reported, having found true bills against William E. Raines for assault with a dangerous weapon, and against Michael F. Sullivan and Peter Smith for breaking and entering in the night time. Raines pleaded not guilty. Both Sullivan and Smith eventually pleaded nolo and Smith was sentenced to five years in state prison and Sullivan to eleven months in the Providence County jail.

The Norman-Silvia case was then ready to go on. Witnesses testified to the erection of a wall across a way on the Norman farm and to the tearing down of this wall by a party of men. For the defense it was claimed that a right of way existed that could not be walled up. The case was a long one, various deeds being introduced to show seaweed rights to the shore, etc. Col. Sheffield introduced a verdict rendered in a case touching on the same matter in 1863 and it was decided by the court that this verdict was pertinent to the present case. A verdict was therefore returned for the plaintiff for one dollar.

On Thursday the case of Robert W. Curry vs. Albert H. Olmstead was called. This is a suit to recover a balance claimed to be due the plaintiff for constructing the defendant's house on Ocean avenue. The contract price was $13,310 but the plaintiff claims $2,640.25 is still due, some of this being for extras and some for damages caused by delay on the part of the defendant and his architect. The jury was taken to view the premises Thursday.

Cozzens Memorial

A memorial tablet to the late John H. Cozzens has been placed in Trinity Church. The tablet is of marble and was designed by Harper Pennington. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

To the Memory
of JOHN H. COZZENS
1820—1901
For fifty years an
Officer of this parish:
Faithful until Death

Several carloads of steel rails for the Newport & Providence Street Railway Co. have arrived and are distributed at stations along the east side of the island ready to be carted to points along the road where they will be needed.

Rev. C. A. Stenhouse began his pastorate at the First Methodist Epi copal Church on Sunday last, preaching at both morning and evening services. He was given a hearty welcome by the members of the congregation.

Miss Carrie B. Wilks has returned to New York, after a vacation in this city, to resume her duties at St. Luke's Hospital. Miss Wilks has just been promoted to be night superintendent at the hospital.

Coal in Newport is now selling at a lower price than for many months, the dealers having made a reduction this week. The price for nut, egg, stove and furnace is now $7.00 a ton delivered.

The work of repairing the asphalt pavement on Thames street has begun, the lower end being repaired by the contractors that laid it. The improvement is badly needed.

The loss on Hess & Co.'s building as the result of the recent fire has been adjusted at $7,147. The amount of insurance carried on the building was $7,500.

The Bellevue avenue branch of the Newport Trust Company is now open with Mr. John P. Peckham in charge.

Miss Anna M. Ellery has returned from California where she spent the winter with her brother.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when routine business only was transacted. Superintendent Lull read his report which contained the following:

The total enrollment for the month ending March 27, 1903, was 3,732, average number belonging 3,295.3, average attending 2,859.0, per cent. of attendance 89.8, cases of tardiness 615, cases of dismissal 109.

In the Townsend Industrial School 1,068 are enrolled.

All of the evening schools have closed, after a session of 60 evenings for the clerical work and 40 evenings for the bookkeeping and drawing. The total enrollment for the three schools was 280, average attendance 67.7, number of different teachers in service 8, average number of teachers 6.8. The total expenditure for instruction and supplies was $813.85; for evening schools the city receives from the state $400, and therefore the total cost to the city was $413.85.

The census for January, 1903, has been submitted by Mr. Francis Stanhope. After correction in this office the results are as follows: In public schools, 3,011; in Catholic schools, 1,028, in select schools, 90; not attending schools, 418; total, 4,547.

Only 38 cases of legal school age were reported as not attending school. These have been investigated by the truant officer, Mr. Topham, with the following result: Number under 15 years who have completed school, 2; number attending school, 15; incapacitated by illness, 3; could not be found (mistake in registering), 4; 15 years and over, 3; under school age 5; instructed at home, 1; recently moved here, now attending school, 3; total, 36.

The expenditures of the school department for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, were as follows:

Salaries,	$25,137.72
Repairs,	541.73
Fuel,	1,686.14
Cleaning,	10.00
Gas,	114.96
Telephones,	87.74
Books of reference,	288.39
Free text-books,	42.25
Printing,	113.20
Books for high school,	47.20
Apparatus,	60.48
Supplies,	514.70
Incidentals,	234.70
Total	$28,879,21

The total receipts to date are $97,919.-09—balance, $69,039.88.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 221; number of cases of truancy (public, 25; parochial, 9), 34; number out for illness and other causes, 187; number of different children truants, 26; number found not attending school, 3; number sent to public schools, 1; number sent to Catholic schools, 2.

March 23 one boy was arrested for habitual truancy, pleaded guilty, and was placed on probation. April 1 one boy, an habitual truant, whom I have had on probation, was committed to the Sockanosset School during his minority, for causes other than truancy.

I recommend the prosecution of Edward A. James for not sending his children to school according to law; also Leon Gill and Charles Thompson, who are habitual truants.

A proposition to install a sample apparatus to economize coal in the school buildings, was referred to the committee on buildings with power to act. The proposition is to install the apparatus free of cost for a trial, and if it does what is claimed for it the city shall buy it. It was voted to authorize the committee on buildings to purchase furnishings for the Coles school, the cost of which it was expected would be about $475.

For Memorial Day.

The following committees for Memorial Day observances have been selected by the Grand Army posts:

President—William S. Bailey.
Secretary—William O. Milne.
Treasurer—John B. Mason.
Sub-Committee on Orator and Chaplain—J. P. Cotton, W. S. Bailey, W. O. Milne.
On Hall—E. T. Bosworth, Louis O. Dean, David M. Coggeshall.
On Carriages—W. B. West, H. J. Briggs, J. I. Greene.
On Supplies and Printing—J. P. Cotton, W. O. Milne, W. S. Bailey.
On Flowers—Arthur R. Tuell, J. B. Mason, A. K. McMahon, D. M. Coggeshall, F. P. Gomes, J. T. Delano, T. T. Sullivan, James Hiller.
On Music—John B. Mason, David M. Coggeshall, Robert Cradle, J. T. Delano, Timothy C. Sullivan, George A. Pritchard.
On Flagging Graves—E. T. Bosworth, W. H. Durfee, Edwin H. Tilley, A. K. McMahon, Robert Cradle, D. M. Coggeshall, Daniel Moriarty, B. A. Peckham, W. B. Smith.
On Invitations—J. P. Cotton, W. S. Bailey, W. O. Milne, Commander Trowbridge, of C. E. Lawton Post and Commander Squire, of Gen. G. K. Warren Post.

Steamer General of the Wickford Line was disabled on her trip to this city on Thursday afternoon by an accident to her propeller and had to be towed here from Conanicut Park where the accident occured. The steamer was to have been at once laid off for her spring overhauling anyway, so the little steamer Squantum was practically ready to take her place on the line.

Indications are that there will be a large attendance at the sessions of the State Federation of Women's Clubs which will be held at Masonic Hall in this city on Saturday of next week.

A Wet Spring.

The cold wet weather thus far this month has done much to unset business in Newport. Little new work can be done on the outside yet on account of the uncertainty of the weather—or perhaps it might be better to say the certainty of rain. Some little jobbing is being done between the showers, but any extensive repairing that necessitates exposing a part of the interior to the weather has to be postponed until more favorable conditions arrive.

The men of the highway department are considerably handicapped by the rain. The steam rollers are in operation when work is possible and men are repairing the Thames street pavement, but everything drags slowly.

Even if the contractors had been ready to begin work on the new street railway on the first of this month as was expected, it is doubtful if they could have done much. As it is it looks as though they would surely be ready to construct the road by the time the ground is sufficiently dry to permit of a reasonable degree of speed.

And to cap the situation an official of the weather bureau has had the audacity to predict for this region another such summer as was the last. As far as known he has not ventured into Newport since making that prediction and it is possible that he fears lynching if he should come in this direction.

Wedding Bells.

King-Tobey.

Miss Sally Ethel Tobey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tobey of Lonsdale, and Mr. James Murdock King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter King of this city, were married at Christ Church, Lonsdale, on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Hilliker assisted by Rev. G. W. Laidlaw, rector of St. George's Church of this city. The ceremony and reception were attended by a large number of Newport people.

The maid of honor was Miss Annie Marion King of this city, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence E. Mongeon, Miss Eleanor Bartlett, Miss Harriet Potter and Miss Eliza King. Mr. Hamilton T. King, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Theodore C. Foster, Charles P. Vaill, R. Irving Tobey, and Waldo Fish.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding reception was held in the parish house of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Tobey and Mr. and Mrs. Peter King stood up with the young couple and assisted in receiving the guests. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. King will make their residence in Joliet, Ill., where Mr. King holds a responsible position in one of the largest business houses.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ferretti have returned from a trip to Europe.

Election of Officers.

Trinity Church.

Senior Warden—George Gordon King.
Junior Warden—Thomas G. Brown.
Vestrymen—Robert C. Cottrell, William J. Cozzens, William G. Ward, Jr., V. Mott Francis, J. I. Greene, William D. Sayer, James A. Swan.
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.
Treasurer—William G. Ward, Jr.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—George Gordon King, V. Mott Francis, Clarence A. Carr, William H. Walcott, David M. Coggeshall.
Substitutes—J. I. Greene, Thomas G. Brown, William G. Ward, Jr., William H. Coffyn, William D. Sayer.
Auditing Committee—Herbert Bliss, David M. Coggeshall, Clarence A. Carr.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—V. Mott Francis, George A. Tilley, Edward Griffith, William G. Schwarz, George F. Rounds.
Substitutes—George Gordon King, Robert C. Cottrell, Herbert Bliss, Henry D. DeBlois, Henry W. Clarke.
Sexton—William G. Schwarz.

Emmanuel Church.

Senior Warden—John M. Taylor.
Junior Warden—Andrew K. McMahon.
Vestrymen—Edward C. Smith, George R. Logan, William H. Young, George W. Barlow, Robert H. McIntosh, Joseph Pearson, John Mahan, David Downes, Darius Baker, Thomas P. Peckham.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Secretary—George R. Logan.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—John M. Taylor, Darius Baker, William H. Clarke, Thomas P. Peckham, Andrew K. McMahon.
Substitutes—Edward C. Smith, Joseph Pearson, Robert H. McIntosh, George W. Barlow, Dudley E. Campbell.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—J. M. Taylor, T. P. Peckham, A. K. McMahon, William H. Young, Edward C. Smith.
Substitutes—D. E. Campbell, G. W. Barlow, Darius Baker, W. H. Clarke, Albert L. Chase.

St. George's Church.

Senior Warden—William H. Sherman.
Junior Warden—Peter King.
Assistant Junior Warden—John R. Mustard.
Vestrymen—William S. Slocum, William Morris Franklin, John H. Taylor, David B. Reeve, Elmer E. Leonard, John R. Mustard, Stewart Ritchie, James T. Wright, Charles A. Manchester, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.
Secretary—William S. Slocum.
Treasurer—Peter King.
Auditor—William S. Slocum.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—W. H. Sherman, Peter King, W. S. Slocum, J. H. Mustard.
Substitutes—D. B. Reeve, Stewart Ritchie, J. H. Taylor, C. A. Manchester.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—W. H. Sherman, D. B. Reeve, Stewart Ritchie, J. H. Taylor.
Substitutes—Frank P. King, E. E. Leonard, William L. Anderson, Stewart Ritchie.

St. John's Church.

Senior Warden—James C. Weaver.
Junior Warden—Remington Ward.
Vestrymen—James T. Hathaway, Lars Larsen, Augustus H. Swan, Herbert Scovell, Jacob Anderson, Julius Burdick, Albert T. Bailey.
Secretary—Augustus H. Swan.
Treasurer—Julius Burdick.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Augustus H. Swan, Lars Larsen, Remington Ward, James T. Hathaway.

Middletown.

JURORS SERVING.—During the past week Joel Peckham, Stephen H. W. Underwood and Daniel M. Chase have served as grand jurors in the common pleas division of the supreme court, and Isaac N. Dennis, Edward J. Peckham, James Willis Peckham, Frederick A. Smith and Samuel B. Dodge were in attendance upon the same court as petit jurors.

JURORS WARNED.—For next week's court session the following have been warned to attend as petit jurors: Reuben Wallace Peckham, James Oscar Peckham, Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr., and Alexander Stewart.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED.—It is more than a year since the beginning of work, looking to the erection of a new building for the Middletown Free Library, yet it has but recently been completed. The proportions were not large, the money was all available still the work of construction was extended over a protracted period. On last Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of the Library Association was held. The building committee presented an account of their doings and of the expenditures by them made, which upon being audited and verified was ordered on file. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr., William Spooner and William L. Brown, were thanked and discharged. The expenditures on the library building proper amounted to $2,648.39, and $130 in addition was spent in grading the grounds and building fences. The building is being furnished under the direction of the trustees, who have retained Miss Clara L. Coggeshall as librarian.

During the past week the several school districts have elected officers for another year, or for such time as the action of the General Assembly will permit, there being in prospect the passage of a law abolishing all school districts in the State. The principal officer is trustee and most of the former ones were re-elected. There was a change in district No. 1, A. Howard Bailey being elected instead of N. L. Champlin, Jr., the former trustee. Alvin P. Smith in district No. 2, Henry C. Sherman in district No. 3 and Joseph A. Peckham in district No. 5, were each and all re-elected. In district No. 4 Howard G. Peckham was chosen to succeed E. Marion Peckham.

The churches were well filled throughout the day, Easter Sunday, the fine weather calling out many worshipers. The Easter decorations at the Berkeley Memorial chapel were especially beautiful. Tall palms and ferns, Easter and calla lilies, and white tulips were used effectively in the chancel, the lectern being gracefully trimmed with asparagus ferns and lilies of the valley. The font, at the entrance of the chapel, was a mass of handsome foliage plants and geraneums of varied tints. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee, minister in charge, and at the evening service Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church, Newport, was the preacher. The Easter music was in charge of Mr. John R. McLean, the choir master and organist.

The large two-story building on Green End avenue near Paradise avenue, is now completed and ready for occupancy and it is expected that Mr. Alfred Carr will move in within a few days. The building was erected by Mr. Nathan Brown and will be used as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop upon the ground floor and the upper story for carriage repairing and painting purposes.

The school districts of the town held their annual school meetings very soon after the closing of the schools and elected their officers for the ensuing year.

The schools of the town closed Friday of last week for a three weeks' vacation, opening upon May 4. School No. 5, Peabody district, was the only one of the five schools to prepare closing day exercises. The teacher, Miss Beth A. Peckham, presented a pleasing programme, which was given in a most creditable manner, there being thirty visitors present. The school-room was tastily decorated with Easter lilies, potted plants and cut flowers.

Rev. A. W. Kingsley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has made arrangements to hold cottage prayer meetings once a week at various homes in different neighborhoods. If they prove successful they will be continued every Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Lela E. Briggs, widow of H. Wallace Briggs, was married to Mr. Charles Hunt Porter, Jr., on Tuesday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D. The marriage took place at Mrs. Briggs' residence on Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Porter was formerly pastor of the Channing Memorial Church in this city but resigned from the ministry some months ago and soon afterward was divorced by his wife. In the application for the marriage license at the city clerk's office he gave his occupation as a correspondent.

The second annual dinner of the Newport County Club will take place at the club rooms on Tuesday evening next. The dinner will be served by the club steward, Andrew W. Lodkey. About thirty-five members have signified their intention of attending.

Steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line is again laid up, having developed a cracked cylinder head on her first run after being repaired from the effects of her recent collision. In consequence the proposed change of boats on this line has not yet been made.

Mr. Walter B. Simmons died at his residence on Meeting street on Tuesday after a long illness. Death was caused by hemorrhage.

When Knighthood Was In Flower

Or, The Love Story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, the King's Sister, and Happening in the Reign of His August Majesty King Henry the Eighth

Rewritten and Rendered Into Modern English From Sir Edwin Caskoden's Memoir

By Edwin Caskoden [Charles Major]

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CHAPTER X.

JUSTICE, O KING!

SUCH was the state of affairs when I returned from France. How I hated myself because I had not faced the king's displeasure and had not refused to go until Brandon was safely out of his trouble. It was hard for me to believe that I had left such a matter to two foolish girls, one of them as changeable as the wind and the other completely under her control. I could but think of the difference between myself and Brandon, and well knew, had I been in his place, he would have liberated me or stormed the very walls of London single handed and alone.

Next to myself I condemned those wretched girls for leaving Brandon to perish—Brandon, to whom they both owed so much. Their selfishness turned me against all womankind.

I did not dally this time. I trusted to no Lady Jane or Lady Mary. I determined to go to the king at once and tell him all. I did not care if the wretched Mary and Jane both had to marry the French king or the devil himself. I did not care if they and all the host of their perfidious sisterhood went to the nether side of the universe, there to remain forever. I would retrieve my fault in so far as it was retrievable and save Brandon, who was worth them all put together. I would tell Mary and Jane what I thought of them, and that should end matters between us. I felt as I did toward them not only because of their treatment of Brandon, but because they had made me guilty of a grievous fault, for which I should never so long as I lived forgive myself. I determined to go to the king, and go I did within five minutes of the time I heard that Brandon was yet in prison.

I found the king sitting alone at public dinner and, of course, was denied speech with him. I was in no humor to be balked, so I thrust aside the guards and, much to everybody's fright, for I was wild with grief, rage and despair and showed it in every feature, rushed to the king and fell upon my knees at his feet.

"Justice, O king!" I cried, and all the courtiers heard. "Justice, O king, for the worst used man and the bravest, truest soul that ever lived and suffered!" Here the tears began to stream down my face and my voice choked in my throat. "Charles Brandon, your majesty's one time friend, lies in a loathsome, rayless dungeon, condemned to death, as your majesty may know, for the killing of two men in Billingsgate ward. I will tell you all. I should be thrust out from the society of decent men for not having told you before I left for France, but I trusted it to another who has proved false. I will tell you all. Your sister, the Lady Mary, and Lady Jane Bolingbroke were returning alone after dark from a visit to the soothsayer Grouche, of whom your majesty has heard. I had been notified of the Lady Mary's intended visit to him, although she had enjoined absolute secrecy upon my informant. I could not go, being detained upon your majesty's service—it was the night of the ball to the ambassadors—and I asked Brandon to follow them, which he did without the knowledge of the princess.

"Upon returning the ladies were attacked by four ruffians and would have met with worse than death had not the bravest heart and the best sword in England defended them victoriously against such fearful odds. He left them at Bridewell without hurt or injury, though covered with wounds himself. This man is condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but I know not your majesty's heart if he be not at once reprieved and richly rewarded. Think, my king! He saved the royal honor of your sister, who is so dear to you and has suffered so terribly for his loyalty and bravery. The day I left so hurriedly for France the Lady Mary promised she would tell you all and liberate this man who had so nobly saved her, but she is a woman and was born to betray."

The king laughed a little at my vehemence.

"What is this you are telling me, Sir Edwin? I know of Brandon's death sentence, but much as I regret it I cannot interfere with the justice of our good people of London for the murder of two knights in their streets. If Brandon committed such a crime, and I understand he does not deny it, I cannot help him, however much I should like to do so. But this nonsense about my sister! It cannot be true. It must be trumped up out of your love in order to save your friend. Have a care, good master, how you say such a thing. If it were true, would not Brandon have told it at his trial?"

"It is as true as that God lives, my king! If the Lady Mary and Lady Jane do not bear me out in every word I have said, let my life pay the forfeit. He would not tell of the great reason for killing the men, fearing to compromise the honor of those whom he had saved, for, as your majesty is aware, persons sometimes go to Grouche's for purposes other than to listen to his soothsaying. Not in this case, God knows, but there are slanderous tongues, and Brandon was willing to die with closed lips rather than let them wagging against one so dear to you. It seems that these ladies, who owe so much to him, are also willing that he should die rather than themselves bear the consequences of their own folly. Do not delay, I beseech your majesty. Eat not another morsel, I pray you, until this brave man, who has so truly served you, be taken from his prison and freed from his sentence of death. Come, come, my king, this moment, and all that I have, my wealth, my life, my honor, are yours for all time."

The king remained a moment in thought, with knife in hand.

"Caskoden, I have never detected you in a lie in all the years I have known you. You are not very large in body, but your honor is great enough to stock a Goliath. I believe you are telling the truth. I will go at once to liberate Brandon, and that little hussy, my sister, shall go to France and enjoy life as best she can with her old beauty, King Louis! I know of no greater punishment to inflict upon her. This determines me. She shall coax me out of it no longer. Sir Thomas Brandon, have my horses ready, and I will go to the lord mayor, then to my lord bishop of Lincoln and arrange to close this French treaty at once. Let everybody know that the Princess Mary will within the month be queen of France." This was said to the courtiers and was all over London before night.

I followed closely in the wake of the king, though uninvited, for I had determined to trust to no one, not even his majesty, until Brandon should be free. Henry had said he would go first to the lord mayor and then to Wolsey, but after we crossed the bridge he passed down Lower Thames street and turned up Fish street hill into Grace Church street on toward Bishopsgate. He said he would stop at Mistress Cornwallis' and have a pudding and then on to Wolsey, who at that time lodged in a house near the wall beyond Bishopsgate.

I well knew if the king once reached Wolsey's it would be wine and quolts and other games, interspersed now and then with a little blustering talk on statecraft, for the rest of the day. Then the good bishop would have in a few pretty London women, and a dance would follow, with wine and cards and dice, and Henry would spend the night at Wolsey's and Brandon lie another night in the mire of his Newgate dungeon.

I resolved to raise heaven and earth, and the other place, too, if necessary, before this should happen. So I rode boldly up to the king and with uncovered head addressed him: "Your majesty gave me your royal word that you would go to the lord mayor first, and this is the road to my lord bishop of Lincoln. In all the years I have known your majesty, both as gallant prince and puissant king, this is the first request I ever proffered, and now I only ask of you to save your own noble honor and do your duty as man and king."

These were bold words, but I did not care one little farthing whether they pleased him or not. The king stared at me and said:

"Caskoden, you are a perfect hound at my heels. But you are right. I had forgotten my errand. You disturbed my dinner, and my stomach called loudly for one of Mistress Cornwallis' puddings, but you are right to stick to me. What a friend you are in case of need! Would I had one like you."

"Your majesty has two of whom I know—one riding humbly by your royal side and the other lying in the worst dungeon in Christendom."

With this the king wheeled about and started west toward Guildhall.

To the lord mayor we accordingly went without further delay. He was only too glad to liberate Brandon when he heard my story, which the king had ordered me to repeat. The only hesitancy was from a doubt of its truth.

The lord mayor was kind enough to say that he felt little doubt of my word, but that friendship would often drive a man to any extremity, even falsehood, to save a friend.

Then I offered to go into custody myself and pay the penalty, death, for helping a convicted felon to escape if I told not the truth, to be confirmed or denied by the princess and her first lady in waiting. I knew Jane and was willing to risk her truthfulness without a doubt—it was so pronounced as to be troublesome at times—and as to Mary—well, I had not doubt of her either. If she would but stop to think out the right, she was sure to do it.

My offer was satisfactory, for what more can a man do than pledge his life for his friend? We have Scripture for that, or something like it.

The lord mayor did not require my proffered pledge, but readily consented that the king should write an order for Brandon's pardon and release. This was done at once, and we—that is, I, together with the sheriff's sergeant and his four yeomen, hastened to Newgate, while Henry went over to Wolsey's to settle Mary's fate.

Brandon was brought up, with chains and manacles at his ankles and wrists. When he entered the room and saw me, he exclaimed: "Ah, Caskoden, is that you? I thought they had brought me up to hang me, and was glad for the change. But I suppose you would not come to help at that, even if you have left me here to rot, God only knows how long; I have forgotten."

I could not restrain the tears at sight of him.

"Your words are more than just," I said, and, being anxious that he should know at once that my fault had not been so great as it looked, continued hurriedly: "The king sent me to France upon an hour's notice the day after your arrest. I know only too well I should not have gone without seeing you out of this, but you had enjoined silence upon me, and—and I trusted to the promises of another."

"I thought as much. You are in no way to blame, my friend. All I ask is that you never mention the subject again."

"My friend!" Ah, the words were dear to me as words of love from a sweetheart's lips!

I hardly recognized him, he was so frightfully covered with filth and dirt and creeping things. His hair and beard were unkempt and matted, and his eyes and cheeks were lusterless and sunken; but I will describe him no further. Suffering had well nigh done its work, and nothing but the hardihood gathered in his years of camp life and war could have saved him from death. I bathed and reclothed him as well as I could at Newgate and then took him home to Greenwich in a horse litter, where my man and I thoroughly washed, dressed and shaved the poor fellow and put him to bed.

"Ah, this bed is a foretaste of paradise!" he said as he lay upon the mattress. It was a pitiful sight, and I could hardly refrain from tears.

I will ask you to go back with me for a moment.

During the week between Brandon's interview with Mary in the anteroom of the king's bedchamber and the tragedy at Billingsgate he and I had many conversations about the extraordinary situation in which he found himself.

At one time, I remember, he said: "I was safe enough before that afternoon. I believe I could have gone away and forgotten her eventually, but our mutual avowal seems to have dazed me and paralyzed every power for effort. I sometimes feel helpless, and, although I have succeeded in keeping away from her since then, I often find myself wavering in my determination to leave England. That was what I feared if I allowed the matter to go to the point of being sure of her love. I only wanted it before, and very easily made myself believe it was impossible, and not for me. But now that I know she loves me it is like holding my breath to live without her. I feel every instant that I can hold it no longer. I know only too well that if I but see her face once more I shall breathe. She is the very breath of life for me. She is mine by the gift of God. Curses upon those who keep us apart." Then musingly and half interrogatively: "She certainly does love me. She could not have treated me as she did unless her love was so strong that she could not resist it."

"Let no doubt of that trouble you," I answered. "A woman like Mary cannot treat two men as she treated you. Many a woman may love or think she loves many times, but there is only one man who receives the full measure of her best. Other women again have nothing to give but their best, and when they have once given that they have given all. Unless I have known her in vain, Mary, with all her faults, is such a woman. Again, I say, let no doubt of that trouble you."

Brandon answered with a sad little smile from the midst of his reverie, "It is really not so much the doubt as the certainty of it that troubles me." Then, starting to his feet, "If I thought she had lied to me, if I thought she could wantonly lead me on to suffer so for her, I would kill her, so help me God."

"Do not think that. Whatever her faults—and she has enough—there is no man on earth for her but you. Her love has come to her through a struggle against it because it was her master. That is the strongest and best, in fact the only love, worth all the self made passions in the world."

"Yes, I believe it. I know she has faults; even my partiality cannot blind me to them, but she is as pure and chaste as a child and as gentle, strong and true as—as—a woman. I can put it no stronger. She has these, her redeeming virtues, along with her beauty, from her plebeian grandmother, Elizabeth Woodville, who with them won a royal husband and elevated herself to the throne beside the chivalrous Edward. This sweet plebeian heritage bubbles up in the heart of Mary and will not down, but neutralizes the royal poison in her veins and makes a goddess of her." Then with a sigh: "But if her faults were a thousand times as many, and if each fault were a thousand times as great, her beauty would atone for all. Such beauty as hers can afford to have faults. Look at Helen and Cleopatra and Agnes Sorel. Did their faults make them less attractive? Beauty covereth more sins than charity and maketh more grief than pestilence."

CHAPTER XI.

LOUIS XII. A SUITOR.

AS soon as I could leave Brandon I had intended to go down to Windsor and give vent to my indignation toward the girls, but the more I thought about it the surer I felt there had somehow been a mistake. I could not bring myself to believe that Mary had deliberately permitted matters to go to such an extreme when it was in her power to prevent it. She might have neglected her duty for a day or two, but sooner or later her good impulses always came to her rescue, and with Jane by her side to urge her on I was almost sure she would have liberated Brandon long ago, barring a blunder of some sort.

So I did not go to Windsor until a week after Brandon's release, when the king asked me to go down with him, Wolsey and De Longueville, the French ambassador special, for the purpose of officially offering to Mary the hand of Louis XII. and the honor of becoming queen of France.

The princess had known of the projected arrangement for many weeks, but had no thought of the present forward condition of affairs or she would have brought her energies to bear upon Henry long before. She could not bring herself to believe that her brother would really force her into such wretchedness, and possibly he would never have done so, much as he desired it from the standpoint of personal ambition, had it not been for the petty excuse of that fatal trip to Grouche's.

All the circumstances of the case were such as to make Mary's marriage a veritable virgin sacrifice. Louis was an old man, and an old Frenchman at that, full of French notions of morality and immorality, and, besides, there were objections that cannot be written, but of which Henry and Mary had been fully informed. She might as well marry a leper. Do you wonder she was full of dread and fear and resisted with the desperation of death?

So Mary, the person most interested, was about the last to learn that the treaty had been signed.

Windsor was nearly eight leagues from London and at that time was occupied only by the girls and a few old ladies and servants, so that news did not travel fast in that direction from the city. It is also probable that, even if the report of the treaty and Brandon's release had reached Windsor, the persons bearing it would have hesitated to repeat it to Mary. However that may be, she had no knowledge of either until she was informed of the fact that the king and the French ambassador would be at Windsor on a certain day to make the formal request for her hand and to offer the gifts of King Louis.

I had no doubt Mary was in trouble and felt sure she had been making affairs lively about her. I knew her suffering was keen, but was glad of it in view of her treatment of Brandon.

A day or two after Brandon's liberation I had begun to speak to him of the girls, but he interrupted me with a frightful oath: "Caskoden, you are my friend, but if you ever mention their names again in my hearing you are my friend no longer. I will curse you!"

I was frightened, so much stronger did his nature show than mine, and I took good care to remain silent on that subject until—but I am going too fast again. I will tell you of that hereafter.

Upon the morning appointed the king, Wolsey, De Longueville and myself, with a small retinue, rode over to Windsor, where we found that Mary, anticipating us, had barricaded herself in her bedroom and refused to receive the announcement. The king went upstairs to coax the fair young besieged through two inches of oak door and to induce her if possible to come down. We below could plainly hear the king pleading in the voice of a Bashan bull, and it afforded us some amusement behind our hands. Then his majesty grew angry and threatened to break down the door, but the fair besieged maintained a most persistent and provoking silence throughout it all and allowed him to carry out his threat without so much as a whimper. He was thoroughly angry and called to us to come up to see him "compel obedience from the self willed hussy," a task the magnitude of which he underrated.

The door was soon broken down, and the king walked in first, with De Longueville and Wolsey next, and the rest of us following in close procession. But we marched over broken walls to the most laughable defeat ever suffered by besieging army. Our foe, though small, was altogether too fertile in expedients for us. There seemed no way to conquer this girl. Her resources were so inexhaustible that in the moment of your expected victory success was turned into defeat; nay, more, ridiculous disaster.

We found Jane crouching on the floor in a corner half dead with fright from the noise and tumult, and where do you think we found her mistress? Frightened? Not at all. She was lying in bed with her face to the wall as cool as a January morning, her clothing in a little heap in the middle of the room.

Without turning her head, she exclaimed: "Come in, brother. You are quite welcome. Bring in your friends. I am ready to receive them, though not in court attire, as you see." And she thrust her bare arm straight up from the bed to prove her words. You should have seen the Frenchman's little black eyes gloat on its beauty.

Mary went on, still looking toward the wall, "I will arise and receive you all informally if you will but wait."

This disconcerted the imperturbable Henry, who was about at his wits' end.

"Cover that arm, you hussy!" he cried in a flaming rage.

"Be not impatient, brother mine! I will jump out in just a moment."

A little scream from Jane startled everybody, and she quickly ran up to the king, saying: "I beg your majesty to go. She will do as she says so sure as you remain. You don't know her. She is very angry. Please go. I will bring her downstairs somehow."

"Ah, indeed! Jane Bolingbroke," came from the bed. "I will receive my guests myself when they are kind enough to come to my room." The coverlid began to move, and whether or not she was really going to carry out her threat I cannot say, but Henry, knowing her too well to risk it, hurried us all out of the room and marched downstairs at the head of his defeated cohorts. He was swearing in a way to make a priest's flesh creep and protesting by everything holy that Mary should be the wife of Louis or die. He went back to Mary's room at intervals, but there was enough persistence in that one girl to stop the wheels of time, if she but set herself to do it, and the king came away from each visit the victim of another rout.

Finally his anger cooled, and he became amused. From the last visit he came down laughing.

"I shall have to give up the fight or else put my armor on with visor down," said he. "It is not safe to go near her without it. She is a very vixen, and but now tried to scratch my eyes out."

Wolsey, who had a wonderful knack for finding the easiest means to a difficult end, took Henry off to a window, where they held a whispered conversation.

It was pathetic to see a mighty king and his great minister of state consulting and planning against one poor girl, and, as angry as I felt toward Mary, I could not help pitying her and admired beyond the power of pen to write the valiant and so far impregnable defense she had put up against an array of strength that would have made a king tremble on his throne.

Presently Henry gave one of his loud laughs and slapped his thigh as if highly satisfied with some proposition of Wolsey's.

"Make ready at once," he said. "We will go back to London."

In a short time we were all at the main stairway ready to mount for the return trip.

The Lady Mary's window was just above, and I saw Jane watching us as we rode away.

After we were well out of Mary's sight the king called me to him, and he, together with De Longueville, Wolsey and myself, turned our horses' heads, rode rapidly by a circuitous path back to another door of the castle and reentered without the knowledge of any of the inmates.

We four remained in silence, enjoined by the king, and in the course of an hour the princess, supposing every one had gone, came downstairs and walked into the room where we were waiting.

It was a scurvy trick, and I felt a contempt for the men who had planned it, I could see that Mary's first impulse was to beat a hasty retreat back into her citadel, the bed, but in truth she had in her makeup very little disposition to retreat. She was clear grit. What a man she would have made! But what a crime it would have been in nature to have spoiled so perfect a woman. How beautiful she was! She threw one quick, surprised glance at her brother and his companions and, lifting up her exquisite head, carelessly hummed a little tune under her breath as she marched to the other end of the room with a gait that Juno herself could not have improved upon.

I saw the king smile, half in pride of her and half in amusement, and the Frenchman's little eyes feasted upon her beauty with a relish that could not be mistaken.

Henry and the ambassador spoke a word in whispers when the latter took a box from a huge side pocket and started across the room toward Mary with the king at his heels.

Her side was toward them when they came up, but she kept her attitude as if she had been of bronze. She had taken up a book that was lying on the table and was examining it as they approached.

De Longueville held the box in his hand, and, bowing and scraping, said in broken English, "Permit to me, most gracious princess, that I may have the honor to offer on behalf of my august master this little testament of his high admiration and love." With this he bowed again, smiled like a crack in a piece of old parchment and held his box toward Mary. It was open, probably in the hope of enticing her with a sight of its contents—a beautiful diamond necklace.

She turned her face ever so little and took it all in with one contemptuous, sneering glance out of the corners of her eyes. Then, quietly reaching out her hand, she grasped the necklace and deliberately dashed it in poor old De Longueville's face.

"There is my answer, sir! Go home and tell your imbecile old master I scorn his suit and hate him—hate him—hate him!" Then, with the tears falling unheeded down her cheeks: "Master Wolsey, you butcher's cur, this trick was of your conception. The others had not brains enough to think of it. Are you not proud to have outwitted one poor heartbroken girl? But beware, sir! I tell you now I will be quits with you yet or my name is not Mary!"

There is a limit to the best of feminine nerve, and at that limit should always be found a flood of healthful tears. Mary had reached it when she threw the necklace and shot her bolt at Wolsey, so she broke down and hastily left the room.

The king of course was beside himself with rage.

"By God's soul," he swore, "she shall marry Louis of France or I will have her whipped to death on the Smithfield pillory!" And in his wicked heart—so impervious to a single lasting good impulse—he really meant it.

Immediately after this, the king, De Longueville and Wolsey set out for London.

I remained behind hoping to see the girls, and after a short time a page plucked me by the sleeve, saying the princess wished to see me.

The page conducted me to the same room in which had been fought the battle with Mary in bed. The door had been placed on its hinges again, but the bed was tumbled as Mary had left it, and the room was in great disorder.

"There is my answer, sir!"

"Oh, Sir Edwin," began Mary, who was weeping, "was ever woman in such frightful trouble? My brother is killing me. Can he not see that I could not live through a week of this marriage? And I have been deserted by all my friends, too, excepting Jane. She, poor thing, cannot leave."

"You know I would not go," said Jane parenthetically. Mary continued, "You, too, have been home an entire week and have not been near me."

I began to soften at the sight of her grief and concluded with Brandon that, after all, her beauty could well cover a multitude of sins, perhaps even this, her great transgression against him.

The princess was trying to check her weeping and in a moment took up the thread of her unfinished sentence: "And Master Brandon, too, left without so much as sending me one little word—not a line nor a syllable. He did not come near me, but went off as if I did not care—or he did not. Of course he did not care or he would not have behaved so, knowing I was in so much trouble. I did not see him at all after—one afternoon in the king's—about a week before that awful night in London, except that night, when I was so frightened I could not speak one word of all the things I wished to say."

This sounded strange enough, and I began more than ever to suspect something wrong. I, however, kept as firm a grasp as possible upon the stock of indignation I had brought with me.

"How did you expect to see or hear from him," asked I, "when he was lying in a loathsome dungeon without one ray of light, condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered because of your selfish neglect to save him who

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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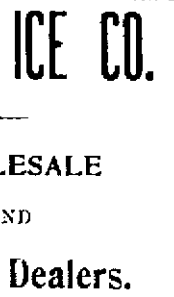

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April 27 to May 2, 1863

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APRIL 27, 1863, Colonel A. D. Streight set out from Moulton, Ala., on his famous ride through Alabama and Georgia which had for its sequel the remarkable tunnel escape from Libby prison, Richmond, a few months later. Streight's raiding force numbered 1,700 men and was composed of his own regiment, the Fifty-first Indiana; the Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio, Eighteenth Illinois and two companies of the First Tennessee cavalry. The infantrymen were mounted on mules, for the most part young, unbroken and very wild.

The orders to the raiding chief directed him to penetrate the enemy's lines to the interior of Alabama and Georgia and destroy the railroads which carried supplies and munitions to the Confederate army under General Bragg, then operating in middle Tennessee. It was hoped by the planners that this raid would put an end to Bragg's campaign as effectually as the work of Forrest and Van Dorn had thwarted Grant's overland campaign against Vicksburg in December, 1862. Just at the time raids in the enemy's rear were the Federal order of the day. Stoneman's cavalry was on a similar errand in Virginia behind the army of Lee, then stationed at Fredericksburg, and Grierson was riding over the country behind the defenders of Vicksburg.

In order to mask Streight's movement from the eagle eye of Forrest a heavy column of Federals, marching from Iuka, Miss., eastward, made a feint upon Tuscumbia. But Forrest was too clever to be thrown off the trail. He was a raider himself, with a reputation to sustain. Streight's first long halt was at Day's Gap, in Sand mountain, and when his rear guard marched through the pass it was attacked by Forrest.

Streight prepared to give Forrest a taste of his own favorite game. When the rear was attacked, the head of the column had reached the other side of the mountain. The line came to a halt and faced about, with one flank resting upon a ravine and the other upon a marshy creek. All the roads leading in from the right, left and front were strongly guarded and two twelve pounder mountain howitzers placed in the center on the road. The Tennessee cavalry, acting as a rear guard, was instructed to fall back before the enemy's advance and pass through the line of battle.

Streight's arrangement was hardly completed when Forrest's brother, Captain W. H. Forrest, charged the Tennesseeans, who promptly gave way and were followed into the gap by their assailants. Then the whole Federal line arose from their hiding and poured a rapid fire upon Forrest's ranks. Two Confederate guns opened at once upon Streight's line, and Colonel Roddy's regiment charged vigorously, but was quickly repulsed. Forrest's guns were within 300 yards of the Federal center, and Streight sent the Third Ohio and Eighteenth Illinois forward to charge the routed enemy and capture their artillery. The raiders shot down the horses at the Confederate guns, and these were abandoned, with their caissons, together with forty wounded and nearly as many dead troopers.

It was nearly midday when the Confederates drew off from the fight. Streight surmised from the boldness of the attack that he had Forrest to cope with and expected the next blow upon his front. Posting a strong guard in the gap, he pushed on with the main body to a crossroad six miles from the battlefield. For once Forrest was misled. Two of his regiments were not up yet, and he waited for their help to dislodge the enemy from the gap and contented himself with a long range skirmish until 3 p. m. Massing his four regiments, with four guns, he dashed forward only to encounter a thin skirmish line of Federals, who galloped away without firing a return shot.

Streight had rightly judged Forrest's tactics, for he was soon assailed on the flank by Forrest's advance guard. Riding rapidly on, he selected the next battleground at the crossing of Crooked creek, in another mountain pass. The captured guns, with the mountain howitzers, were stationed to cover the road. An hour before sundown Forrest came on at the head of three regiments and rode up to within a hundred yards of Streight's line. For three hours the combat raged so close that at times the flashes of carbine and pistol illuminated the features of the combatants with a ghastly glare.

Again Streight pulled out his main column, leaving the pass to be held by a handful. The captured guns, having become a useless burden because the ammunition fitting them had all been fired back at its original owners, were spiked and left behind. Twice during the night retreat Forrest's advance was ambushed, and next morning Streight lined up his column for battle at Blountsville. Forrest failed to come up, and the raiders pushed on across the Black Warrior river, where the rear guard engaged the pursuers in a lively skirmish.

After crossing the stream Streight destroyed the bridge and posted sharpshooters along the bluff. Forrest rode up at the head of his command, and a young farm girl of the region offered to lead him to a ford near by. The impetuous warrior took the fair guide up on his saddle and hurried toward the river, but coming under the fire of the sharpshooters dismounted and asked the girl to follow and point out the way. Suddenly several shots were fired, and the brave miss, who was Emma Sansom, stepped in front of Forrest, saying: "General, stand behind me. They will not dare shoot me."

Forrest prevailed upon the girl to keep back out of range, but she said, "You may be wounded, and it is my purpose to keep near you." Finally they found the ford, and while Forrest was examining it the sharpshooters opened fire, and several bullets cut the bushes close at hand, one or two actually piercing the girl's spreading skirts. "They've only wounded my crinoline!" said she, waving her sunbonnet defiantly at the Federals across the ravine. Instantly the sharpshooters stopped firing, took their own caps in hand and waved them, with three hearty cheers.

Forrest's delay at the ford gave Streight time to reach the town of Gadsden and destroy the stores and supplies and to capture fresh horses for his men. The raider hoped to reach Rome and destroy the bridge behind his column so that Forrest would be baffled in his pursuit. A detachment of 200 men of the Fifty-first Indiana rode away to seize the bridge at Rome, and Streight disposed the remainder of his force in ambush upon Blount's plantation. At that point the road ran half a mile through a dense growth of young pines, then turned sharply to the right through an open field.

Streight barricaded the road at the bend, compelling his pursuers to turn into the field. Behind a ridge he concealed 500 men and posted his sharpshooters in the pines. Forrest had been caught before by ambush and decided to take this with a rush. With a dash he cleared the barricade and rode on so rapidly that the sharpshooters had little time to ply their shots. Firing their carbines and pistols right and left, the Confederate troopers dashed for the second line beyond the field. This charge also carried home, and the line gave way.

Finding that Streight's men were still undaunted and ready to dispute the road at every point, Forrest sounded the recall and allowed his weary troopers a night's rest. Streight took advan-

"THEY'VE ONLY WOUNDED MY CRINOLINE!"

tage of the lull and stealthily set out for Rome in the path of the detachment sent to seize the bridge. At the Coosa he found that the citizens had run off the ferryboat after his advance guard crossed, and he was compelled to march to another crossing seven miles distant. This unfortunate detour gave Forrest time to cross the river and get between the raiders and Rome.

At last it became clear to Streight and his officers that the situation was desperate. The men were worn out and slept as they rode. Many of the mules were footsore, and the soldiers were obliged to walk. It was decided to struggle on and if possible overtake the detachment sent on ahead, but on the morning of the third day of this running fight the whole command sank under hunger and fatigue, and the leader reluctantly ordered them to rest.

Forrest after resting his men on the late battlefield had selected 500 of the best and hurried on the track of the raiders. He found them in their bivouac and quickly divided his force to surround them. Streight at once formed his line, but some of his men dropped asleep while under fire of the Confederate skirmishers. Both leaders sent out a flag of truce, and Streight offered to surrender if Forrest would show that he had a superior force on the ground. This Forrest declined to do, but in answer to the question as to how many guns he had replied, "Enough to destroy your command in thirty minutes." Streight, however, decided to fight and turned back to his command. His officers insisted upon surrender and thus ended the great raid. Streight eventually escaped from Libby through a tunnel.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Husband—I've been looking over your engagement book, dear.

Wife—Well?

"Can't you postpone that quarrel you are going to have with me to-morrow for another week?"

"She married the coachman because she wanted some one who could drive."

"Well?"

"Well he drove her to distraction."—Chicago Post.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

When Knighthood was in Flower

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

at the cost of half his blood and almost his life had saved so much for you?"

Her eyes grew big, and the tears were checked by genuine surprise.

I continued: "Lady Mary, no one could have made me believe that you would stand back and let the man to whom you owed so great a debt lie so long in such misery and be condemned to such a death for the act that saved you. I could never have believed it!"

"Imp of hell!" screamed Mary. "What tale is this you bring to torture me? Have I not enough already? Tell me it is a lie or I will have your miserable little tongue torn out by the root!"

"It is no lie, princess, but an awful truth and a frightful shame to you."

I was determined to tell her all and let her see herself as she was.

She gave a hysterical laugh and, throwing up her hands with her accustomed little gesture, fell upon the bed in utter abandonment, shaking as with a spasm. She did not weep; she could not; she was past that now. Jane went over to the bed and tried to soothe her.

In a moment Mary sprang to her feet, exclaiming: "Master Brandon condemned to death, and you and I here talking and moaning and weeping! Come, come; we will go to the king at once. We will start to walk, Edwin—I must be doing something—and Jane can follow with the horses and overtake us. No; I will not dress; just as I am; this will do. Bring me a hat, Jane—any one, any one." While putting on hat and gloves she continued: "I will see the king at once and tell him all—all! I will do anything. I will marry that old king of France or forty kings or forty devils! It's all one to me. Anything, anything, to save him! Oh, to think that he has been in that dungeon all this time?" And the tears came unheeded in a deluge.

She was under such headway and spoke and moved so rapidly that I could not stop her until she was nearly ready to go; then I held her by the arm while I said:

"It is not necessary now. You are too late."

A look of horror came into her face, and I continued slowly: "I procured Brandon's release nearly a week ago. I did what you should have done, and he is now at our rooms in Greenwich."

Mary looked at me a moment and, turning pale, pressed her hands to her heart and leaned against the door frame.

After a short silence she said: "Edwin Caskoden—fool! Why could you not have told me that at first? I thought my brain would burn and my heart burst."

"I should have told you had you given me time. As to the pain it gave you"—this was the last charge to my large magazine of indignation—"I care very little about that. You deserve it. I do not know what explanation you have to offer, but nothing can excuse you. An explanation, however good, would have been little comfort to you had Brandon failed you in Billingsgate that night."

She had fallen into a chair by this time and sat in reverie, staring at nothing. Then the tears came again, but more softly.

"You are right; nothing can excuse me. I am the most selfish, ungrateful, guilty creature ever born. A whole month in that dungeon!" And she covered her drooping face with her hands.

"Go away for awhile, Edwin, and then return. We shall want to see you again," said Jane.

Upon my return Mary was more composed. Jane had dressed her hair, and she was sitting on the bed in her riding habit, hat in hand. Her fingers were nervously toying at the ribbons and her eyes cast down.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Short and Long Courtships.

Young ladies in Russia are not at all averse to long engagements and use all sorts of artifices to stave off the wedding day as long as possible, while in Siam, where old maids are unknown, as all girls marry, the recognized length of an engagement is one month. If an engaged man in the Argentine Republic dallies beyond a reasonable time in leading his fiancee to the altar, he is heavily fined, and if a resident of the republic should fail to marry he is taxed until he reaches the age of eighty. In no country in the world are courtships so abnormally long as in Bohemia, where engagements commonly last from fifteen to twenty years. In fact, there recently died at the age of ninety-nine an old man who had been courting for seventy-five years and who was married on his deathbed.

A Marble Slab.

A writer in London Nature describes a white marble slab 2 inches thick and 35 by 70 inches, which is supported on stone posts and sags in the middle three inches out of level. It furnishes evidence that marble is in reality a fluid of enormous viscosity. This has some bearing on the question of the frigidity of the rocks composing the crust of the earth and the gradual adjustment of the earth's contour under gravity. The slab was placed in its present position in 1853.

Reason in Lowly Brains.

Bees know the time of day. Experimenters who feed them at a certain time each day find that they make no mistake in the hour.

The pigeons of St. Mark's, Venice, can tell tourists, who feed them as a matter of duty, from natives who do not. How? By their loitering? By their red guidebooks?

American horses driven without "blinders" are said to be less liable to fright than English horses which are made to wear them.

New Imposition.

Harris—Walters has been looking pretty sad since his daughter got married, hasn't he?

Correll—Yes. You see, he had no sooner got his daughter off his hands than he found he would have to put her husband on his feet.—Town and Country.

DEAD SEA ODDITIES.

Peculiar Facts Relating to That Ancient Body of Water.

Scientific observation justifies the estimate that a daily average of 6,500,000 tons of water is received into the Dead sea from the Jordan and other sources during the year. During the rainy season, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the amount is very much greater; during the dry season it is of course very much less, but this average will be maintained year after year. There is no outlet, and the level is kept down by evaporation only, which is very rapid because of the intense heat, the dry atmosphere and the dry winds which are constantly blowing down the gorges between the mountains.

This evaporation causes a haze or mist to hang over the lake at all times, and when it is more rapid than usual heavy clouds form and thunderstorms sometimes rage with great violence in the pocket between the cliffs even in the dry season. A flood of rain often falls upon the surface of the sea when the sun is shining, and the atmosphere is as dry as a bone half a mile from the shore. The mountains around the Dead sea are rarely seen with distinctness because of this haze.

According to Professor Libbey, the Jordan itself has had the following geologic history: The valley originated as a crust rift at the close of the cretaceous period. It was subsequently widened and deepened by ice action to the sea of Galilee, if not throughout its whole length, and then submerged nearly as far north as the sea of Galilee. During this submergence a layer of sedimentary deposits occurred, 4,000 feet in thickness. These were now gradually elevated, the Jordan cutting its way down as the land rose. Some 3,000 feet of this sedimentary rock was removed when conditions altered, and probably the glacier disappeared or the water supply failed or the rate of elevation increased or all three took place and connection with the ocean was abolished. After 1,000 feet of rise the present conditions were produced.

Another claim to ability to print photographs in colors comes from Oregon, says the New York Post. Professor A. B. Leckenby, the United States agrostologist at Union, not only claims to have made colored photographs by the use of the ordinary camera and apparatus and some special chemicals of his own, but having exhibited the prints in Portland.

Dr. Leckenby's method, which has not yet been made public, will, it is declared, produce a photograph with every color showing. By his method a photograph of a bunch of flowers will show the natural colors. As far as is now known, the new method is the same as the old system of photography up to the act of making the print. The plate used is a Cruemer isochromatic, such as are in use every day by enthusiasts.

The difference lies in the emulsion on the sensitive paper. The slight differences in the shades on the negative plate are just enough to act in different ways on the paper during printing and produce the several colors, and after the toning and fixing operations, which are also probably unlike those in present use, the picture comes out resplendent in colors instead of all the same slate or sepia tone.

To Fix Chalk Drawings.

The following method of fixing chalk drawings has been used with success, says the Brooklyn Eagle: Make a solution of water, 2 ounces; gelatin, 160 grains; acetic acid, 5 drams; alcohol, 2½ ounces. This solution is applied to the back of the drawing with a brush, sponge or tuft of cotton. The liquid soaks through the paper quickly until it reaches the picture, which is thoroughly fixed to the paper support. In cold weather the solution will require a slight warming before use.

A Hint to Amateurs.

Every amateur photographer whose ambition is to make pictures that are really worth while must study art and the application of art principles, says the Brooklyn Eagle. By this it is not meant that every amateur should take a course in an art school or even that an elaborate course of reading is necessary, but rather that good pictures must be seen and studied. In other words, the amateur must create in himself a taste for good pictures before he can make good pictures.

An Aid to Geology.

Even geology is being advanced by photography, the pictures being important not only in instruction, but as records for noting changes. A public museum of photographs of geological features was suggested about four years ago, and, acting on this idea, a committee of the British association has now accumulated in London a great collection of valuable material. A selected series of twenty-two of the photographs has been published, to be followed soon by two other issues.

Alcohol From Artichokes.

Reporting to the state department from Rouen, France, United States Consul Haynes calls attention to a new process for obtaining alcohol from the Jerusalem artichoke or tonambour. The plant is easily cultivated, is not affected by dryness or dampness and has no maladies. It is claimed that in the most ordinary soil the artichoke will produce 60,128 pounds of tubers per 2.471 acres. The leaves of the plant make a splendid fodder and the stems furnish good fuel, and it is claimed that if properly cultivated these byproducts will pay the expense of cultivation.

Had Been There.

Edith—Oh, Ethel, what shall I do? Jack says he supposes it's all over between us and that he'll send my presents back.

Ethel (experienced)—Tell him to bring them.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 18, 1903.

Big fashionable weddings are a good thing for Newport at this season of the year.

If time is worth anything to them the Newport members of the General Assembly have earned their salaries during the last two weeks.

Each Indian, young or old, belonging to the Six Nations, will shortly receive $325 in cash out of the $2,000,000 voted by Congress to settle the Kansas land claims.

In nine months of the present fiscal year customs receipts increased $29,000,000 and internal revenue receipts, on accounts of the repeal of war taxes, fell off $21,000,000.

The present price of the silver in the cart wheel dollar is 38¼ cents. If it were not for Uncle Sam's ability to back it up, the silver dollar would be worth only its bullion value.

The attempt to connect Newport Democrats with the late town election in Jamestown seems to be a little far fetched. The town is Republican and will remain so, in spite of the fight between individual members.

P. A. B. Widener, the street railway magnate, has offered the city of Philadelphia his entire art collection worth $3,000,000, providing the city will build an art museum at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park.

The fashionable wedding that took place in Newport on Tuesday attracted much more attention outside of Newport than it did here. They are much too common everyday affairs here to be of much curiosity except to sensation hunters.

There will be no adjourned session of the General Assembly this year. Gov. Garvin may call a special session, but if he does the principal business will be to pass a vote to adjourn. When the session of 1903 ended last night it doubtless ended for good.

The plans for the new high school building as well as the site for the same seem to be slumbering in the arms of a deadlock. Meanwhile the schools are suffering for more room. The Central court site is not growing in popularity.

New Haven directors have voted to increase the capital stock Jan. 2, 1904, by 10 per cent. of amount of outstanding stock on May 15, 1903, to take up maturing bonds and provide for new equipment and rolling stock and existing floating debt. The new stock will be offered at 175, in proportion of 1 share of new stock to 10 shares of old. The right to subscribe expires June 1.

President Roosevelt's persistent activity has brought into use the word "strenuous" as one of the leading adjectives of the English language. It has a special significance just now as applied to our Rhode Island Legislature and its doings the past week. It can, with truth, be said that our lawmakers have, on the final spurt for the goal, been more strenuous than the President himself. They have outclassed the Congress of the United States in the palmy days of Speaker Reed, for even he, in all his glory of unlimited power, could not lock the door on the House of Representatives and hold its members prisoners for hours at a time. Rhode Island has set the pace for strenuousness.

On Tuesday the Senate promptly repealed the Block Island license act passed last December, and then there was once more peace in the Republican ranks. Wednesday morning they presented a solid phalanx to the Democratic hosts, and by outgeneralling their opponents accomplished whatever legislation they wished. The Democratic leader made the fatal blunder for his side by sending his men off to break a quorum. But enough were brought back by the nimble sheriff and his deputies, for working purposes. The doors were then locked by order of the Speaker and business went on swimmingly. Dilatory tactics of every kind were put in operation by the leaders of the Democracy, but alas for them their numbers were too few. The Republicans passed the appropriation bill as it came back from the Senate, with all the amendments made by the House stricken out, and then they passed a resolution of adjournment sine die for Friday night, April 17th. Not satisfied with that they wiped out the vote for an evening session for Thursday night and this took away the last hope of the Democratic orators who expected on that occasion to have an admiring audience of their own followers limited only by the capacity of the marble palace.

The General Assembly for 1903 came to an end at a late hour last evening. During the last two days much business was transacted. The Republicans had things their own way. The bill creating an extra judge was killed. The Newport Police Commission repeal bill was allowed to slumber in the Senate. An act was passed allowing city or town councils to authorize the abandonment of certain roads. This will enable O. H. P. Belmont to make his long desired change of a certain road near his place. An appropriation of $35,000 was made to have the State represented at the St. Louis fair, and the speaker is given the power to appoint a majority of the commissioners.

Smokeless powder throws off a faint haze which is clearly discernible through violet glasses.

Roosevelt's Strength.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia has the following very readable article on the president from the pen of William Allen White: The strength of Roosevelt's character, as it has been illumined by the fireworks of so many past fights, was seen typically in the fight for trust legislation. There he did exactly what he has done in every important contest he has ever won: made his opponents choose the less of what they regarded as two evils, and thereby do what he regarded as right. The attitude of Wall street toward the president has been hostile from the day he took office. Sometimes Wall street has tried to conceal this attitude. At other times the hostility has been open and vicious. A series of bills relating to trusts and corporations was framed. These bills provided for the appropriation of $50,000 to push prosecutions under the anti-trust laws; for the advancement of anti-trust cases on the federal dockets; for publicity in the reports of corporations for the effective prohibition of rebate-giving by railroads. To the president these bills seemed fair. Of course a myriad of other bills, some drastic and ultra socialistic in their tendency, were before the congress. Nothing could get through congress without the support of the eight senate leaders, Messrs. Aldrich, Hanna, Lodge, Hale, Frye, Platt of Connecticut, Allison and Spooner—unless the president should throw his force solidly against theirs.

It became apparent to certain senate leaders, who did not like the administration trust program, that something would be done against the trusts. They saw that if they did not act with the president in the support of the above measures, that he would take such help as fortune put in his way and secure such measures as the fire-eaters would give to him. Wall street grumbled. The Republican party was threatened with political hell-fire: the newspaper organs of those interests which represent the crass brute force of wealth raged. He sparred for position and grinned. Then the senate leaders came to him and the bills he desired were enacted. The Republican party "made good" in one of its promises.

But the promise of the election last fall has been fulfilled at some cost. That part of American republic called Wall street—which, by the way, does not mean merely Wall street and lower Broadway, but embraces selfish, unpatriotic corporate greed wherever it exists in the country—is now aggressively against Roosevelt. It is casting about for someone to beat him. The gossips say that Whitney is trying to get up enthusiasm for Judge Alton Parker, of New York, on a raw-head-and-bloody-bones, man-eating, anti-trust platform, with a hole cut in it for his feet to reach the rock of conservatism. But Wall street may learn that it is much easier to fool yourself than to fool others, and seeing that the west will have none of Parker, may conclude that Roosevelt is safer than ills we know not of.

Roosevelt's Foreign Popularity

The Review of Reviews thus comments on President Roosevelt: It is not strange that this frank, straightforward American citizen, so high-minded in his motives and so democratic in his sympathies, should have won a great place in the confidence and affection of the American people. He has also taken a marvellous hold upon the imagination and the interests of the peoples of Europe. A discerning resident of Amsterdam informed this office, the other day, that, with the exception of their own queen, Wilhelmina, there was no personage now living in whom the people of Holland took so much interest as in President Roosevelt. The people of France read eagerly all his utterances. His practical philosophy of life falls in most usefully with the wholesome point of view that the best political and social elements in our great sister republic are earnestly teaching to the new generation of Frenchmen. As for Germany, it is not merely the emperor and Prince Henry, and the leaders of the army and navy, who have expressed their liking for President Roosevelt and their appreciation for his versatility; for the German people as a whole have a remarkably warm feeling toward him, which is shown in their newspapers and in many private as well as public ways. All parties and organs in England, of late, with hardly any exceptions, have vied with one another in expressions of friendliness toward the people of the United States; and, if one may judge by the overwhelming tone of the English press, President Roosevelt's popularity is greater in that country than that enjoyed by any contemporary head of a foreign country in recent times. He seems, in short, to embody, to Europeans, the best and most honorable American traits of mind and character—to typify those qualities that belong to a gentleman in a democratic republic like ours, and to represent the best intellectual aims and aspirations of this western world.

Worse than Newport.

Anent the giving of commissions on the part of Newport business men, Town Topics, the New York society journal, gives a reason why some of Newport's summer residents have purchased their supplies in New York. This journal says: "Butlers, coachmen and yacht stewards who exist on "graft" are trembling in their shoes. They would like a prospectus of the future situation at Newport, where the commissary steward of the Naval Training Station has been tried by court martial and convicted of irregularities. The man had accepted commissions on purchases, which, being the universal custom of the servants of Newport's summer residents, he considered perfectly legitimate. So did the merchants. But the pantry, the stable and the cabin need harbor no fears. The Newport dealers have decided to continue giving commissions as it helps business there. The dealers in this city also pay commissions, and because some of them give one per cent. more than Thames street hundreds of boxes of provisions which properly should be purchased in Newport are unloaded on Commercial wharf."

Washington Matters.

The Decision in the Northern Securities Case Pleases Republicans—News of Disaster on Iowa was Received with Concern—Postoffice Investigations Continue—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1903.

There is the utmost gratification in Republican circles in Washington over the Northern Securities Company decision which is regarded as not only a great victory for the Attorney General, but as proving indubitably that the president and his Cabinet are correct in the proposition that the combinations of capital, effected either for the restraint of trade or having it within their power to prevent competition, can be reached and controlled through the courts rather than by any reduction of the tariff which would inevitably operate to the advantage of the trusts by removing all domestic competition, that is by destroying the smaller concerns in the same classes of industry. The haste with which this decision was reached was due to the so-called "hurry up" law which was drafted by Attorney General Knox and enacted by Congress at the request of the Attorney General and the president. Moreover, as a result of this law it is expected that the supreme court will give precedence to the case at the beginning of its fall term, next October, and that a decision will be reached early in the fall. That the supreme court will confirm the decision of the lower court is regarded as a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that the four judges who tried the case in the Circuit Court of Appeals were unanimous in their opinion.

Coming immediately after the announced purpose of the Administration to "stand pat" on the tariff schedules, at least until after the election, the Northern Securities decision is regarded as particularly timely and it is predicted by those statesmen in Washington who are in touch with the Iowa situation that this sounds the death knell of the "Iowa idea." The Iowa situation has been the occasion of no little anxiety recently to the president and his advisers. Governor Cummins' hearty espousal of the Iowa idea, the immediate revision of the tariff, has, it has been feared, threatened a rupture in the party in that stronghold of Republicanism and the coming convention, which will be called for the last of July or the first of August, was looked forward to with apprehension. Governor Cummins' control of the state was appreciated and it was not known whether he would insist on a tariff revision plank in the state platform. Now that the correctness of the president's position regarding the trusts has been demonstrated it is believed that the governor, who is a staunch Republican, and a protectionist as well, will appreciate that the time has not arrived when a revision of the tariff is necessary and will seek to avoid rather than to precipitate questions which might occasion a collision of divergent factions in the conventions.

The news of the recent disaster on the battleship Iowa has been received at the Navy Department with great concern and it is regarded as probable that the Secretary of the Navy will, on his return to Washington, order a court of inquiry to investigate the causes. There are grave reflections to be heard in inner circles with regard to the ammunition in use by the navy and it is possible that this subject will receive particular attention. There have been too many accidents on naval vessels in the past year and officers high in the service are convinced that there is some underlying cause which requires a prompt and drastic remedy.

The postoffice investigations still continue although it is, in view of the reticence of the officials, difficult to obtain the results. The Postmaster General is still out of the city and his subordinates say they have positive orders not to talk. It is known, however, that people all over the country are taking advantage of the investigations now going on to present evidence which they have evidently supposed would, in the past, have been unheeded. The latest communication received is anonymous but it is so nearly in line with what has been suspected that it has received more attention than is ordinarily accorded an anonymous communication. It states that there has for some time existed a ring to which it was necessary for employes to pay tribute in order to secure promotion. While this ring is said to have been operated all over the country, it was in the New York office that it was particularly active and the name of a New York employe, claimed to have represented the conspirators is furnished. This employe is now being investigated but his name is not likely to appear in the public prints until more definite information has been secured because editors fear laying themselves open to libel suits.

The Secretary of Agriculture, who has long been recognized as the leading exponent of the theory of teaching the elementary principles of agriculture in the primary schools, particularly those in the rural districts, has organized a class from the District of Columbia Normal School and has placed at its disposal a small greenhouse for the purpose of experimentation. The class now numbers nearly one hundred young men and women and Secretary Wilson often finds time, notwithstanding his active labors, to go out himself and lecture to the class. This is only a small beginning but it is what the Secretary hopes to see established in every normal school in the country in the not distant future.

Some remarkable figures concerning the trade of the United States and Canada have just been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, remarkable chiefly because they demonstrate the extraordinary popularity of American goods in that country. During the seven months ending with the first of the year the United States exported to Canada goods to the amount of $67,000,000 as against $32,000,000 worth imported from the United Kingdom and $21,000,000 imported from all other countries, and this notwithstanding the fact that the United Kingdom enjoys a tariff differential of 33⅓ per cent over the United States. In the opinion of a prominent Treasury official this country will soon control the Canadian trade whether a reciprocity treaty is effected or not.

Chairman Depew says that New York Central will never pass out of the hands of the present interests. The English stockholders are perfectly satisfied and not one share of stock was voted against the present management at the annual meeting.

Ten thousand homeseekers have passed through St. Paul since Tuesday morning for the northwest, breaking all records and bringing the movement thus far up to 25,000 this spring.

Cup Challenger Wrecked.

The Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's cup, was in a bad accident yesterday when she was dismasted and completely stripped of her rigging, nothing being left but her hull. This however was not damaged. In the accident one member of her crew was swept overboard and drowned and Lipton himself was somewhat injured.

The accident occurred during a preliminary trial between the two Shamrocks a short time before crossing the line for the start. The wind was blowing pretty sharp but no danger was apprehended. A sudden gust caught the vessel and in an instant the shrouds gave way and the mast plunged overboard carrying everything with it. A sailor named Collier was struck by the rigging and was carried overboard and although boats were immediately lowered no trace of him could be discovered. Sir Thomas was thrown down a hatchway and received slight injuries to his hand.

It is probable that the work of supplying the Shamrock with new rigging will be begun at once provided a closer examination reveals no damage to the hull. A similar accident occurred to the Shamrock II when she was being tested two years ago and at that time the damage was so serious that the dates for the cup contests had to be postponed.

Easter Sunday.

Last Sunday was Easter and contrary to the experience of the last few years, the weather was beautiful, clear and fairly warm. In consequence there was a large attendance at the various church services. Many of the churches were beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and Easter lilies, and special Easter music was rendered by augmented choirs. There was a large number of people on the street during the day and there was quite a display of Easter finery.

A WONDERFUL CRAFT

Launch of the Minnesota, the Largest American-Built Vessel

Groton, Conn., April 17.—The magnificent steamship Minnesota, the largest ever built in an American yard and the superior to any vessel afloat in carrying capacity, was successfully launched here. The Minnesota, which is a sister ship to one now on the stocks, will cost about $2,500,000. The vessel is built primarily for a cargo carrier. It is not as long as many of the fast Atlantic liners, but is much wider and deeper.

The new steamer has five continuous decks extending the whole length of the ship, with three additional partial decks amidships. It is built to Lloyd's highest classifications. The vessel's carrying capacity is tremendous, and the holds have a cubical capacity sufficient to stow 28,000 tons of coal; the deadweight carrying capacity at normal draught is 21,000 tons.

All the passenger accommodations are located amidships. On the upper, promenade and boat decks are large, airy, comfortable staterooms for the accommodation of 150 first-class passengers. Several private suites of rooms are arranged, and the accommodation includes luxuriously appointed dining room, smoking room, drawing room and library, also children's nursery and playroom. The second-class accommodations have large, comfortable staterooms arranged for about 100 people; they also have a large dining saloon, and in a large deckhouse are a well-appointed ladies' room, a smoking room for men, with conveniently arranged bar, bathrooms, etc. The third-class accommodation has well-appointed staterooms for about 150 people, with large dining room in the centre of the ship and all modern conveniences. Portable quarters, with removable berths, will be arranged for about 1000 steerage passengers.

Murderer Gagne Dead

Holyoke, Mass., April 17.—Narcisse Gagne, who murdered his wife last Sunday and attempted to commit suicide immediately afterwards by cutting his throat with a bread knife, died in a hospital late last night. Gagne had been quiet all day, but about 6 o'clock became restless. When the doctor visited him later in the evening he became irritable and the guard put the handcuffs on him. This excited him and he attempted to rise from his bed. Then followed a desperate struggle, which made it necessary to call in the aid of other policemen. After he was overpowered he seemed to be resting from his fatigue, but suddenly expired. Last Tuesday he nearly killed the policeman who guarded him, in an attempt to escape.

Soldiers Succumb to Cholera

Washington, April 17.—General Davis reports to the war department seven deaths from cholera in the Philippines. The commands to which these men belong, with one possible exception, are stationed in Mindanao, where cholera has broken out among the troops.

Investigation on In Earnest

Washington, April 17.—The actual overhauling of the work of the bureau of salaries and allowances has begun by Postoffice Inspector Waters. All the contracts, leases, etc., not made on the recommendation of the postmasters will be carefully considered.

To Improve Tenement-House Life

Boston, April 17.—Mayor Collins has had under consideration for some time the appointment of a commission of representative citizens to investigate the condition of tenement houses in this city somewhat upon the lines of inquiry pursued in New York and elsewhere, and after consultation with many persons interested in improving such conditions, he has invited seven prominent men to act as commissioners.

Man often shows the hard side of his disposition to mask in me strongly the generous shades.

If people like you, don't ever start trouble for yourself by asking them why.—Atchison Globe.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
18 Sat	5 10	6 41	0 9		12 20
19 Sun	5 17	6 42	0 41	12 50	1 30
20 Mon	5 16	6 43	1 10	1 55	2 15
21 Tues	5 11	6 44	1 03	2 34	3 10
22 Wed	5 14	6 45	2 25	3 20	3 50
23 Thurs	5 11	6 46	2 58	4 1	4 32
24 Fri	5 10	6 47	3 30	5 05	5 23

First Quarter 4th day, 3h. 51m., evening.
Full Moon 11th day, 7h. 18m., evening.
Last Quarter 19th day, 4h. 30m., evening.
New Moon 27th day, 8h. 31m. morning.

Wanted.

Customers for my stock of fancy goods to close out same.
Customers for base ball goods.
Customers for stationery, a full line.

IN REAL ESTATE.

I have some bargains in house lots and cottages; also some farms for sale.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

MIDDLETOWN—Furnished cottage in Middletown for the summer, $250.

Large house in a picturesque part of Middletown, with more than 4 acres of land, and bathing facilities, for sale at $8,000.

Furnished cottage in Middletown, overlooking second beach, all modern accommodations, price for the summer season, $600.

Splendid lot of land in Middletown, for sale—at end of Easton's Beach—suitable for erection of hotel or large boarding house. Particulars to principals, on application.

Office 132 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 330.
HOURS 9 A. M. TILL 6 P. M.

Deaths.

In this city, 13th inst., at the residence of his parents, 8 Dearborn street, Manuel, infant son of John E. and Angelina Silvia.

In this city, 13th inst., Walter B., son of the late Walter and Mary Ann Simmons.

In this city, 12th inst., at his residence, Pond avenue, Michael Moles, aged 77 years.

In Portsmouth, 13th inst., Mary P., wife of John S. Freeborn, in her 69th year.

In Providence, 10th inst., Martha A. Bancroft, widow of James Warren Bancroft.

In Providence, 11th inst., Mrs. Nancy D. Chase, 87 13th, Thomas Warnock, 77.

In Wakefield, 12th inst., Martha A., widow of Isaac E. Howland, formerly of Jamestown.

C. H. Wrightington

OFFERS FOR RENT

Furnished Cottages

For the season of 1903. Lists of available places sent on application. Prices range from $250 to $10,000.

Particulars on application. Call, write or phone.

Telephone 273.
OFFICE, 91 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only, at 9.15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5.30 p. m., due at Newport 2.45 a. m., leaving there at 3.45 a. m., for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.
J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
C. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

CARR'S LIST,

Lovey Mary, by the author of Mrs. Wiggs.
A Whaleman's Wife, by F. T. Bullen.
The Insane Root, by Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Room with the Little Door, by Roland Burnham Molineux.
Six Trees, by Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman.
The New Boy at Dale, by Charles Edward Rich. A book of rare interest for boys and girls.
Widmire, by S. Scott Stinson.
The Spy Company, by A. C. Gunter.
The Golden Eagle of High Life, by Colonel Richard H. Savage.
DAILY NEWS BUILDING

SEABURY CO.

Mark Down Sale

COMMENCES

Monday, Feb. 2d,

214 THAMES STREET.

SOUGHT OTIS' LIFE

Plan of Filipinos Revealed In Captured Document

ORDERS FROM AGUINALDO

To Put Head of American Forces Out of the Way—Men Who Lived About His Residence the Prime Movers—Attack on Outposts Followed

Washington, April 16.—While examining an immense quantity of papers captured from the Filipino insurgents, Captain Taylor, acting under the direction of Colonel Edwards of the department of insular affairs, discovered a remarkable document endorsed on the back with a direction to kill General Otis. That endorsement Captain Taylor insists is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief. A translation of the document is as follows:

"Our honorable president: We, the signers, who subscribe the declaration appended, by these presents protest against the American proclamation, we recognize no authority but that of God and the revolutionary government, and we offer out lives and property for the independence of our country.

"Manila—San Miguel—Jan. 12, 1899.

"Feliciano de Cruz."

On the back is written in the handwriting of Aguinaldo: "Liberino Kotiont Feliciano de Cruz to kill General Otis. Commissioned."

Captain Taylor called the attention of the chief of the bureau of insular affairs to this document in the following letter:

"Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy and translation of an important document found among the records of the Filipino insurgent government yesterday. The note on the back is in the handwriting of Emilio Aguinaldo, a handwriting with which I am familiar and one of such peculiar mannerisms that it cannot be mistaken by one who has seen much of it. I have a quantity of holographic letters and notes in my official possession; the most cursory comparison between them and the handwriting of this note will show its identity.

"On Jan. 4, 1899, a proclamation was issued by General Otis in which he declared the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Many protests were drawn up in the Philippines against this. Most of them were drawn up by order of the insurgent government, but this letter was probably an unsolicitated evidence of the adhesion of some katipunan lodge, or of one of the popular clubs in Manila organized by Sandico while in the pay of the United States government; clubs whose name covered their real purposes, the formation of groups ready at a given signal to attack the Americans within the city.

"Probably this paper was handed to Aguinaldo by a delegation of the signers. If this was the case, the man who signs first, Feliciano de Cruz, was one of the delegates. Aguinaldo probably talked with him in private and as a result of the conversation he wrote this note on the back of the paper. The other name does not appear in the signatures. He was probably some follower or intimate of de Cruz.

"It is to be noted that General Otis' residence was in the barrier or ward of San Miguel. The signers of this paper were men who lived about it and knew the grounds well; some of them may have been servants in the house. The attack on the American outposts did not occur until Feb. 4, 1899."

To Reopen Coal Hearing

Boston, April 14.—The special coal investigation committee of the legislature voted to reopen the matter to the extent of having Miss Charlotte Fairfield, a Salem coal dealer, before it, together with other dealers whose names are not given out, on the basis of a report that a wholesale dealer is alleged to have refused to sell her coal because of her departure from a price list established by other Salem dealers.

Carnegie Will Foot All Bills

Ithaca, N. Y., April 15.—A further communication has been received by President Schurman of Cornell from Andrew Carnegie in which Mr. Carnegie urges that the students' fund subscribed to aid those who became ill with typhoid fever during the epidemic be returned to subscribers and that he be allowed to pay all expenses incurred by students on account of the epidemic, including those of 27 who died.

Strong Gale and Bad Seas

Chatham, Mass., April 17.—The result of the northeast gale which at sunset last night had blown continuously for 80 hours at a velocity averaging nearly 40 miles an hour has been one of the roughest seas seen off Cape Cod for several years. No wrecks have been reported.

Back to Normal Condition

Amesbury, Mass., April 17.—The carriage factories have resumed the normal condition prevailing previous to the strike. Many of the old employes have secured their former positions, while others have gone to work in other factories.

Bud Taylor Pays Death Penalty

Kansas City, April 17.—John ("Bud") Taylor, the baseball player, who murdered Ruth Nollard, a girl who had rejected him, was hanged in the county jail today.

Promising Future For Democrats

Boston, April 17.—In a letter expressing his regret at being unable to attend the dinner of the Middlesex County Democratic club last night William A. Gaston, who was the party candidate for governor last fall said that the active fight last year resulted for the first time in a decade in the election of a Republican governor by a minority vote. He predicted the future as being full of promise for the Democrats.

GOEBEL MURDER

Said to Have Been at Behest of Governor Taylor

HOWARD DID THE SHOOTING

Youtsey Explains to the Court the Part He Took in the Tragedy—Had No Fear Because Plotters Were Backed by Governor

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—H. F. Youtsey, for the first time, has told on the witness stand his story of the killing of the late Governor Goebel. He named James Howard, the defendant, as the man who fired the shot. Youtsey said he saw Howard for the first time a few minutes before the shooting. Howard had a letter sent him several days before by the witness at Governor Taylor's dictation. Youtsey says he took Howard into the office of Caleb Powers, then secretary of state. The office had been especially arranged for the shooting. He showed Howard the Martin rifle, the bullets and the window from which the shooting was to be done. He says Howard asked what he was to get for doing the shooting.

"What do you want for it?' Youtsey says he asked, and Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing George Baker. "I told him he could have that and more too," said Youtsey. "About that time," said the witness, "Goebel came in the gate and I pointed him out to Howard and then ran from the room. As I disappeared down the steps to the basement I heard the crack of Howard's rifle."

Youtsey said that after the shooting he passed through the state house basement and a few minutes later came back into the executive building, from the east side entrance.

"I stayed in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Matthews," said he, "for a few moments and saw Matthews break open Caleb Powers' office and find the guns that had been in there."

Youtsey said at the time of the shooting he was private secretary to Auditor Sweeney, but that while his political status was not definitely fixed it was understood he was to have a good place under Taylor. "Governor Taylor," said Youtsey, "directed everything we did. We regarded him as our leader and he was morally responsible for all we did. We knew we had the governor and the pardoning power behind us and we were not afraid of punishment for killing Goebel."

Youtsey, on cross-examination, said that after he was arrested and later sent to the penitentiary he still had hope of gaining his liberty. About a year ago he decided to talk and did tell his story to Dr. Tobin, the prison physician.

Youtsey said further that he had an additional incentive to tell the story, as Taylor, Powers and others had used him as a cat's paw and scapegoat and then deserted him when he got into trouble.

Sheriff Talks to Druggists

Portland, Me., April 16.—In response to an invitation from Sheriff Pennell about 35 druggists met that official in the Falmouth hotel, but what they learned after they got there did not make it entirely plain why they had been called together. The sheriff intimated that there was too much drunkenness in town and that the druggists were partially responsible. He hinted that if there was not a change something would be done; what he did not say.

Railway Men's Demands Refused

Bridgeport, Conn., April 16.—General Manager Sewell of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company announces that the demands of the motormen and conductors for a recognition of the union and 22½ cents an hour have been refused. He says, however, that on June 16 a graded wage scale will go into effect with a minimum of 19 cents and a maximum of 21 cents an hour.

Killed by Kick of a Calf

Littleton, N. H., April 16.—Roy Sampson, 12 years old, with another lad, was leading a balky calf. The companion told Roy to go behind and push the animal. He did this and when a moment later the companion looked around Roy was on the ground, dead. A black spot over the heart indicated that the calf had kicked Roy there, and he died with a laugh on his lips.

Massacre by Bulgarians

London, April 15.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says the latest Bulgarian achievement is the total destruction of a small village of exclusively Mussulman population and the massacre of 165 persons in cold blood, except for a few who escaped by flight. The women were subjected to indescribable mutilation.

The Postoffice Investigation

Washington, April 15.—The investigation of affairs at the postoffice department has resulted in no important developments. The inspectors are numerous at the department and their reports have necessitated an addition to the usual stenographic force of the fourth assistant postmaster general's office.

Rare Sight at Sea

New York, April 15.—Steamer Rhynland, from Antwerp, reports that off the Grand Banks she passed three tremendous icebergs close together. The largest of the three, which was at least 300 feet high and twice that in length and breadth, resembled a giant citadel, with bastions and towers at the corners.

Coroner's Verdict in Shooting

Providence, April 17.—Frederick Hoffman is held to be responsible for the death of Oscar Steinbach, as the result of a bullet wound, according to Coroner Lincoln's report. The men were employes at a brewery. They met, and an exchange of words was followed by two shots, fired from a revolver held by Hoffman.

TRAVELED 2000 MILES

Abandoned Maine Schooner Drifted Along With the Gulf Stream

London, April 17.—Schooner Ebenezer Haggett, abandoned and dismasted, has been towed into Flores, Azores islands. Part of her cargo of lumber is gone.

The four-masted Ebenezer Haggett, of Damariscotta, Me., sailed from Brunswick, Ga., on Oct. 29 last for New York. She was caught in a storm of early November and dismasted. Her master and crew of eight men were rescued from their waterlogged vessel on Nov. 10 and landed later at New York. The vessel was abandoned in lat. 35.25, long. 73.13. The derelict was carried by the gulf stream in a northeasterly direction and was last reported, according to the United States hydrographic office, where she was known as No. 3040, in December, a distance of 7000 miles from where she was abandoned. The drift of the schooner has since been with the gulf stream and it is estimated that she has travelled over 2000 miles in the 157 days she had been adrift.

President Had Good Time

Cinnabar, Mont., April 17.—President Roosevelt and his party have returned to Fort Yellowstone from their eight days' horseback trip in the north of the park and along the Yellowstone. All of the party are in excellent health and not an accident of any kind occurred. The president took neither rifle nor shotgun with him. The party had some good fishing and the president and Mr. Burroughs spent a large part of their time in following and watching at close quarters the great herds of game.

End of Coal Teamsters' Strike

Providence, April 16.—The coal teamsters' strike has been settled through the acceptance by the Teamsters' union of the proposition submitted by the coal dealers, which suggested that the question of the wages of the helpers be settled by arbitration. The time and wages will be the same as for last year, with the exception of the wages of the helpers, which will be settled later. All of the strikers will have their places back.

Will Be Census Director

Boston, April 15.—S. N. D. North of this city has decided to accept the directorship of the United States census bureau, the position recently offered him by President Roosevelt. The matter was left to the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to which organization Mr. North felt that he owed prior allegiance, and they have released him from his obligations as secretary.

Clubber Dismissed From Police Force

Brockton, Mass., April 16.—Police Officer Judson W. Green was removed from the force by the board of aldermen last night for a dangerous use of his club, after a hearing on charges preferred by P. H. Donnelly, who was arrested by Green Saturday night. In police court Donnelly was charged with drunkenness and assault on an officer, but he was acquitted. Green had been connected with the force 14 years.

Senators to Visit Alaska

Washington, April 17.—Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, has named Senators Dillingham, Burnham, Nelson and Patterson a sub-committee to visit Alaska this summer for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of conditions in the territory with a view to recommending legislation or amendments to existing law, to the senate when it reassembles.

Big Job on the Iowa

Washington, April 13.—The cost of repairing and overhauling the Iowa, including the damage caused by the recent explosion, is estimated by the navy department at $500,000. It is not thought these repairs can possibly be completed under six months, during which time the vessel will be out of commission at the New York yard.

Tulane Gets Hutchinson Fortune

New Orleans, April 17.—The will of A. C. Hutchinson, president of the Morgan railroad, was sustained last night by a jury. He left a fortune to Tulane university medical department for a model educational hospital and the will was contested by his wife's relatives on the ground that the will in their favor had been suppressed.

Friends to Aid Gallagher

Taunton, Mass., April 14.—Friends of John E. Gallagher, who has been extradited from Seattle on the charge of murdering his brother-in-law in this city three years ago, have spoken to several attorneys relative to their defending him in the trial. Two officers are due to start across the continent with Gallagher today.

Boss' Head Hanged With Shovel

Salem, N. H., April 15.—A bloody fight among the Italians at work on the new car barn here resulted in two arrests. Their boss, against whom the onslaught was directed, is in a serious condition with his head badly hacked with a shovel. Just how the trouble started cannot be ascertained.

Nine Deadheads on Vancouver

Boston, April 16.—Steamer Vancouver, from Mediterranean ports, had on board nine stowaways, all Italians, who are supposed to have boarded the ship at Naples. In all probability the stowaways will be returned on the next trip of the Vancouver.

Disbelievers In Arbitration

Detroit, April 17.—By a majority of one the local union of marine firemen, oilers and water tenders voted last night against the proposition to submit their grievances to a board of arbitration.

On a Trip to Canada

Boston, April 17.—On the 8:30 express over the Boston and Maine railroad, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt were last night passengers for Montreal, where they will continue their bridal tour. Their departure was unexpected, as it was believed the couple would remain here until next week.

SMUGGLERS FINED

On the Basis of Relief From Criminal Liability

DISMISSAL OF PROCEEDINGS

Against Officers in Porto Rico Was Ordered From Washington After Consideration by the Cabinet—Nothing Was Imported to Make Money

Washington, April 19.—The attention of the officials of the department of justice was called to the published dispatch from San Juan, P. R., to the effect that the United States attorney there had declined to prosecute criminally a number of army and navy officers for alleged smuggling, explaining his action by the statement that he was acting under instructions from Washington. The following statement was made by the department:

"The facts are that the treasury department approved a settlement in one of the pending cases, on the basis of relief from the criminal liability upon payment of a fine equal to double the amount of duties. Instruction to this effect was given to the United States attorney at San Juan by the solicitor of the treasury, and, upon inquiry, by the United States attorney of the department of justice for confirmation of this instruction, the subject was brought before the cabinet and it was directed by the president that Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne should investigate the entire subject upon their arrival at Porto Rico, and that the cases should be dealt with in accordance with their recommendation. The recommendation was that all criminal proceedings should be dismissed and discontinued upon the payment of the civil obligation, as above indicated. In accordance with this recommendation, the United States attorney for Porto Rico was directed to dismiss pending cases and to present no more cases to the grand jury until he was otherwise instructed. The cases involve certain officers of the army and navy and certain civilian employes of the government of Porto Rico."

Postmaster General Payne, when his attention was called to the matter, dictated the following statement:

"These cases were called to the attention of the cabinet because they involved officers of the army and navy, and, at the request of the attorney general, the secretary of the navy and the postmaster general, who were about to visit Porto Rico, were asked to make personal investigation into the facts of the case.

"It seems that certain officers had brought to San Juan articles for personal use which were subject to customs duties, especially cigars and some liquors, and it was said that a present of some of the cigars was made to a local club in San Juan. There was no charge of importing anything upon which it was proposed to make money, or to sell for profit—simply personal effects for personal uses, some of which, it seems, were given away.

"We were advised by the secretary of the treasury, such cases coming under his jurisdiction, that in cases of this character, where there was no intent to import for profit, meaning by that where goods were not brought in for sale, it is customary not to prosecute criminally, but to settle such cases by the payment of the penalty. This was done in this case, and the officer or officers in question have paid the penalty imposed by the treasury department, which is twice the amount of the original duties.

"A settlement on this basis having been approved by the secretary of the treasury, it seemed to the secretary of the navy and to the postmaster general the criminal prosecution would be persecution and we felt entirely justified in recommending that no further action be had in these cases."

The department of justice has received a dispatch from the United States attorney at San Juan stating in substance that the judge having jurisdiction of the smuggling cases had instructed the grand jury to proceed with the investigation, notwithstanding the order of the department of justice to the United States attorney not to prosecute them. He asked for further instructions, to which the department has sent the following reply:

"Your duty is to obey my instruction to dismiss pending smuggling cases and present no new cases until otherwise directed. Considerations of moment not confined to Porto Rico or individuals involved have moved administration, after full investigation and deliberation, to course directed, which will be adhered to. But if the grand jury calls upon you or court requests you will perform your usual functions before grand jury. The fact that government may not or will not prosecute if indictments are found does not prevent consideration by grand jury."

$3,000,000 For Roads and Parks

Boston, April 15.—The committee on Metropolitan affairs has voted to report the general park bill in its original form. The bill appropriates annually $300,000 each for boulevards and parks, for a period of five years, making a total appropriation of $3,000,000.

Death of Brigham Young

Salt Lake, April 13.—Brigham Young, president of the council of 12 apostles of the Mormon church, died in this city after a lingering illness. He was born at Kirtland, O., in 1836 and was the eldest son of President Brigham Young.

Strike Brings Higher Wages

Pawtucket, R. I., April 17.—The strike of the local union of painters, paper hangers and decorators, which has been in force for the past 10 days, was declared off this morning and the men will return to work on Monday. The painters are given an increase of 25 cents a day and the paper hangers 30 cents a day.

SUITS AGAINST POLICE

Commissioners, Superior Officers and Patrolmen Are Defendants

Boston, April 15.—Suits for damages for $3000 each have been filed against the police commissioners of Boston and others by former Police Judge Dewey, acting for D. M. Smolensky and B. B. Elfman. The suits are an outcome of the arrest of the complainants at the North End, some months ago, on charge of having obstructed the sidewalks in the North End. The cases have been before the courts in various phases a number of times.

The suits for damages are based on the declaration that the defendants in bringing about the arrests, and in their endeavor to secure conviction were guilty of conspiracy. The complainant also alleges that, in pursuance of this conspiracy, the defendants on several days unlawfully and maliciously assaulted, arrested and imprisoned the plaintiffs.

The defendants are Chairman Clark, C. P. Curtis, Jr., and H. F. Adams of the police board; Joseph Warren, their legal adviser, Superintendent Pierce, Captain Kimball, Sergeant Fessenden and Patrolmen Watson, Cooke and Donovan. Each defendant in this action has filed an answer in which he claims that he is not liable.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Dr. Sargent of the Hemenway gymnasium at Harvard university announces that there will be no intercollegiate strength test this year for the reason that the colleges have not been equipped with the apparatus necessary under the new system of recording the tests.

A proposition to ask the board of license commissioners to resign was discussed in the special city meeting at Barre, Vt., but it was not put to a vote.

A. L. Williston has given $5000 in money and a site worth $1500 for a Y. M. C. A. building at Northampton, Mass., on the condition that the association raise $330,000 for the building. Already $6000 has been pledged.

The New Hampshire department, G. A. R., elected Edward E. Parker of Nashua department commander.

The Maine court has rendered a decision which is, in substance, to the effect that an endowment insurance policy cannot be considered among the assets of a bankrupt.

The survey for 45 miles of electric road from Sandwich to Hyannis and Chatham, on Cape Cod, has been completed. Of the 13 miles between Sandwich and Hyannis, only about two miles are on the highway.

A man who was killed by a freight train at Taunton, Mass., has been identified as Charles A. Barnes of North Brookfield, where he had a wife and family.

Earl Jennison, aged 4, was drowned in a small pond in Woodland cemetery, Keene, N. H. He was playing with a number of companions and fell in.

At a meeting of the New England league baseball directors at Lowell Brockton was admitted to membership and New Bedford was given leave to withdraw.

At a special town meeting Ashland, Mass., voted to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie for $10,000 with which to erect a library. Abner Greenwood offered the town a lot of land on which the library could be erected and the offer was accepted.

Acting Postmaster General Wynne has ordered the consolidation of the postoffices at Arlington, Auburn and Cranston, R. I., with the Providence postoffice.

Lewrence Letherman, now in charge of the Porto Rican postoffice inspection service, has been appointed postoffice inspector in charge of the New England division, with headquarters at Boston.

George Cates, 16 years old, was drowned at Newburyport, Mass., having fallen off a raft on which he was playing.

Silas Rice, aged 20, a section hand, fell while attempting to board a moving freight at Bellows Falls, Vt., and sustained injuries from which he died.

John F. Sheehan, aged 45, committed suicide at Lowell, Mass. He used a razor and severed his jugular vein. No particular cause is assigned for the deed.

The long talked of trolley road for Sutton and Douglas, Mass., has at last taken definite shape in the form of a petition from the Worcester and Blackstone Valley Street Railway company to the selectmen of Northbridge for a franchise to extend its line from Whitinsville to the towns named.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, will visit Maine during the coming summer.

The state executive committee of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union voted to incorporate the Francis E. Willard settlement, as an auxiliary to the W. C. T. U.

Henry Perry, an employe of the Arlington mills, Lawrence, Mass., was caught between an electric car in the mill yard and a platform and was so badly crushed that he died soon afterwards.

Burglars entered the house of Mrs. Edward Ryan at Amesbury, Mass., while she and her daughter were at dinner and stole $280 belonging to two lodgers. No arrests have been made.

The Whiting machine works at Whitinsville, Mass., which now give employment to about 2000 hands, is to be enlarged so as to increase the capacity of the plant about one-third.

Mrs. Ella Meserve committed suicide at North Scarboro, Me., by drinking poison. No cause for the deed is known. She leaves a husband and two children.

Lumber schooner Maud H. Dudley arrived at Providence with colors at half mast. John Reeulo, a seaman, having been lost while taking the reef out of the spanker.

Vessel Last Custom-House

New York, April 17.—Antonio and Luigi Porgio, brothers, first-class passengers on the steamer Palatia, from Naples, were arrested by customs officers as they were leaving the steamer, and jewelry valued at $4000 which they had in their possession was seized. The brothers were held in $1000 bail each.

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A Denver Sight-Seeing Car Ride.

Did you ever do a city in a sight-seeing car? If not you have certainly missed much of the funny side of life. While in Denver last season, when it is estimated there were fully 30,000 visitors in that queen of western cities, I chanced to have a little leisure time and hailing one of those sight-seeing cars on Seventeenth street I was soon seated on one of the rear seats beside both a Rhode Island lady and a New Jersey lady. (Now when you meet anybody in the West, gentleman or lady, the first question is "Where are you from?" and if you are from neighboring States you all feel to be neighbors, and a person from Massachusetts is called one from over in the next yard).

As the car passes any noted hotel or other public building the person in charge, sitting at the front of the car and looking toward you, speaking in a stentorian and at the same time musical voice through the megaphone, gives you an account of the building, its history, etc., and many are the pleasing stories told in a catchy way by him to his hearers, who heartily enjoy much merriment therefrom. I will try to give a few instances from memory. As we round a corner our attention is drawn to an immense statue of a man on a public building, "Miners Exchange" I believe; he is a miner but a man with brawny arms and in miner's garb, of whom it is said "He looks upon all of the pretty girls but has never married; though he is a man over 21, he is a miner still."

We next pass the Opera House, a beautiful building built in 1881 at a cost of a million and a quarter of dollars. "When this building was erected it was away in the outskirts in a field, now it is in the heart of the business section." Passing the American House he says, "That is the hostelry where General Grant put up on his first visit to the West, and was then considered a grand hotel." Approaching North Denver the car stops and he tells us "We are higher than the top of Mount Washington, don't fall off." To many this is strange news for the country is very flat about here and all Denver is quite a plateau, while the grand old Rockies loom up to the north and west of us, yet it is even so. But we made the ascent so gradually from away back in eastern Nebraska by train that we were not prepared for this statement of facts, and many derided it.

We proceed, only to stop a little way on for this young man to whistle for his dog to catch up with us. We pass by a summer garden very prettily laid out in exquisite flower beds and of very large extent. Coming near the Colleges he shouts out, "To my left is a college for men, while to my right is the female seminary. Its a pity they haven't telephonic communication." Some cows now get on the track and we have to "shoo them off." Returning by another route we pass a substantial building for consumptives, when he gives us this information, "Here you have a magnificent building known as the Consumptives' Home. You see several of the occupants on the grounds there now. Some time ago a young man came here with a combination of diseases, the asthma and the consumption. When he arrived here he could scarcely breathe but in a months time he had no use for breathing." Pointing to some tall trees he says, "Those are poplar trees but they died from want of water; they are no longer poplar."

This and many other points of interest were passed but I will only mention two more, where he said, "Along where those old buildings stand, on that spot General Laramie entertained Horace Greeley in his log cabin on his famous visit west. It was after that that Horace Greeley said 'young man, go West.'"

"On that spot where you see the postoffice building they had to dig down very deep for a proper foundation and in doing so they struck gold so you can say that you have been to the city where the streets are paved with gold, but still you are looking for another." S. H.

Robert Pinkerton tells a story of his father, the founder of the detective agency, which illustrates the elder Pinkerton's caution. A noted criminal was detained in Pinkerton's Chicago office. The elder Pinkerton left the room and when he returned took the precaution of holding a revolver in front of him ready for use. He saw the criminal standing by the door with a snuff box he had picked up from Pinkerton's desk in his hand. "This is good snuff," affably remarked the crook as he took a sniff. "For the eyes or the nose?" asked Pinkerton, who knew that the crook had intended to blind him in an effort to escape. "Well," remarked the criminal, "I'm sorry to say that the nose gets it this time."

"How much longer can I endure it? This morning my husband rose before daybreak. He was too lazy too light a lamp, and breakfasted in the dark. The result was he ate the prepared kindling wood instead of the predigested breakfast food.

"When the servants got up there was nothing to build the fire with. Of course they were angry and left. I do not blame them.

"I spoke of the matter to my husband to-night. He said he did not care, that he had felt first-rate all day.

"The selfish brute!

"I am quite calm as I write. I marvel at my own patience."—Life.

Mr. Wiggins—"It tells here how a cyclone out in America swept away an entire town in one minute."

Mrs. Wiggins (gloomily)—"An' it takes Mary Ann half an hour to sweep the front steps."—Tit Bits.

"Picking pockets," says the reformer to the sneak thief, "must be a difficult and precarious business anyway."

"It is," agrees the pickpocket, "it is until you get your hand in."—Baltimore American.

She—Would you mind, dear, if I sat on the sofa?

"Why, don't you love me any more?"

"Oh, yes; but I have been riding in open cars all day, and I'm tired of sitting in men's laps."—New York Life.

She—Dear, you have crushed and almost suffocated me. What kind of a hug do you call that?

He—That's a Metropolitan Street Railway hug.—Life

"Didn't I hear the cook call you by your first name?"

"Don't say a word. She only does that when she is good natured."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just because money talks it doesn't follow that women would make good bank tellers.

Money breeds almost as much trouble as the lack of it.

It requires eight thousand pounds of roses of five million flowers for a pound of essential oil of rose.

LIFE AT WEST POINT.

An Example of How the Cadets Are Made to Economize.

The cadets at the Military academy at West Point are not favored as are often the students in colleges and universities who have wealthy parents—that is, they are not furnished with an unlimited amount of cash to buy "extras" for rooms, clothes and luxuries. All the cadets stand on the same footing and receive $500 a year, plus the commutation of rations amounting to $100.50 a year. However, with proper economy this yearly allowance is sufficient for the support of a cadet.

The army cadet who goes to the Military academy with spendthrift habits soon receives a decided and severe check. As an instance, a cadet some time ago went to the superintendent for an order for four shirts, but the superintendent peremptorily refused to give his approval. The young man was sorely in need, and he attempted to convince his superior of the fact. The latter took up the cadet's account book and perusing it a couple of moments threw it back to him, saying, "I have no doubt you are in great need of these shirts or you would not present this order, but you are in debt, and there's no excuse for you." The young cadet, with tears starting in his eyes and a trembling voice, responded: "But, colonel, I am almost destitute of changes of clothing. I have only one shirt to my back, and that is a fatigue jacket." The colonel was immovable and simply said as he dismissed the cadet from his presence, "Well, Mr. ——, I would advise you to wear that fatigue jacket until you get out of debt, but be careful that you can pass muster at the inspection."—New York Tribune.

"Give Him the Sack."

Two noblemen in the reign of Maximilian II.—one a German, the other a Spaniard—who had each rendered a great service to the emperor, asked the hand of his daughter in marriage. Maximilian said that, as he esteemed them both alike, it was impossible to choose between them, and therefore their own prowess must decide it; but, being unwilling to risk the loss of either by engaging them in deadly combat, he ordered a large sack brought and declared that he who should put his rival into it should have his fair Helena. And this whimsical combat was actually performed in the presence of the imperial court and lasted an hour. The unhappy Spanish nobleman was first overcome, and the German succeeded in enveloping him in the sack, took him upon his back and laid him at the emperor's feet. This comical combat is said to be the origin of the phrase "Give him the sack" so common in the literature of courting.

A Soldier's Strange Death.

I find the following singular incident in the old Atlanta Intelligencer:

"After the fight near Drewry's bluff on Monday last a surgeon who was searching the field for the wounded, that he might administer to their needs, observed a man in a kneeling position, with his gun to his shoulder pointed to the front, his left eye closed and having all the appearance of life. Upon examination he was found to be dead, a ball having passed through his brain at the moment when, resting on his left knee, he had taken sight at the foe. It is very remarkable that, so rigid was the corpse, some force was required to remove the gun from his grasp. He proved to be a member of the Twenty-ninth Virginia regiment of infantry."—Atlanta Constitution.

Odd Definitions.

"Amusing and ridiculous answers to examination questions are fairly common in graded public schools everywhere, I suppose," said a teacher at a public institution for the higher education of the colored race, "but an example recently handed in by a girl at least eighteen years of age surpasses anything of this kind I have heard yet.

"Being required to define the word 'tithe' and compose a sentence showing its use, her paper read: 'Tithe, something that binds, love, friendship. "Blest be the tithe that binds."'

"A scarcely less amusing answer was given by another pupil:

"'Upbraid, to braid up. She upbraided her hair. To lift up. They upbraided their hero who was dead with their bayonets.'"

Small, but Perfect.

In sour paste, vinegar, the melt of a codfish, or even in water in which decayed vegetables have been infused, the microscope reveals animalcules (little animals) so small that millions of them would not equal a common grain of wheat in bulk. And yet nature with singular prodigality has supplied many of these minute creatures with organs as complete and perfect as those of a whale or an elephant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe!

There Are Exceptions.

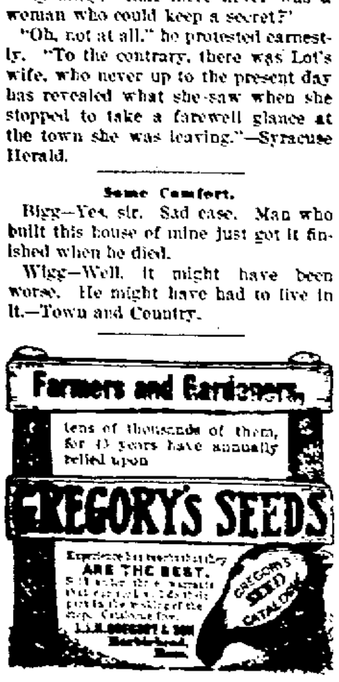
"Do you mean to say," she inquired indignantly, "that there never was a woman who could keep a secret?"

"Oh, not at all," he protested earnestly. "To the contrary, there was Lot's wife, who never up to the present day has revealed what she saw when she stopped to take a farewell glance at the town she was leaving."—Syracuse Herald.

Some Comfort.

Bigg—Yes, sir. Sad case. Man who built this house of mine just got it finished when he died.

Wigg—Well, it might have been worse. He might have had to live in it.—Town and Country.



THE WEELITTLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

FIND THE TWO WORKMEN.

Insane on One Point.

Erskine mentions a case where a person who had been confined in an asylum prosecuted his brother and the proprietor for imprisonment and false duress. The prosecutor, himself a witness in support of the indictment, was put into the witness box and examined. When Erskine came to cross examine him, he tried to discover some lurking alienation of mind, but during a cross examination, conducted with all the skill and sagacity of which he was master, for nearly an hour he was completely foiled.

But a gentleman who had come accidentally into court whispered in Erskine's ear that the witness thought he was the Saviour of mankind.

On receiving the hint Erskine made a low bow to the prosecutor, addressed him in terms of great reverence, respectfully begged to apologise for the unceremonious manner in which he had treated a person of his sacred character and called him by the name of Christ. The man immediately said: "Thou hast spoken truly. I am the Christ."

The Original Carnation.

The original carnation was a five petaled bloom native in the south of Italy. It was imported into England about the time of the Norman conquest. As early as 1619 horticultural works gave minute directions for the cultivation of the flowers in winter. The carnation industry has risen to considerable importance during the last ten years, according to Town and Country. As 2,500,000 of young carnation plants are sold each year and florists produce an equal amount grown by themselves which are not sold, the entire production of young carnation plants approximates 5,000,000 and upward a year. These plants are grown under glass during the winter time for cut flower purposes, producing an annual average of more than 100,000,000 blooms. What becomes of this enormous number of flowers is somewhat of a mystery. They are put to innumerable uses.

Spiders Eat Their Mothers.

One of the most unnatural things in nature, if the expression is allowable, is the manner in which the young of the common wolf spider treat their mother. After the little creature has laid her eggs she envelops them in a silken covering, so as to make a ball about the size of a pea, and this she carries about with her wherever she goes and will defend it with her life. When the young are hatched, they climb on her back, giving her a monstrous appearance, and ride about until nearly half grown, and as soon as they discover their strength they fall to and devour their mother. As a rule the maternal relation is recognized in the animal and insect world only as long as the necessity for protection exists, but instances of the young actually devouring a parent by main force and common consent are extremely rare.—London Nature.

Political Economists.

While great fortunes and great industries have almost invariably been created by uneducated men, parvenus unembarrassed with learning, who taught themselves what they found necessary to know, we find, on the other hand, that those men who have made commercial science, political economy, their study have not shown any success in business and have remained theorists. Most political economists have had to live on their pen. Mr. Cobden went bankrupt in business. It is true that Ricardo was well off, but he was a stockbroker by trade, and with him political economy was only a hobby, not a serious result. It is strange how few business men of the first rank have a good word to say of political economy.—Nineteenth Century.

Pocketing a Fee.

For a whole year the famous English physician, Dr. Radcliffe, attended a friend without a single fee passing between them. As he was leaving after his last visit the patient said: "Here, doctor, is a purse in which I have put every day's fee. You must not let your kindness get the better of my gratitude; so please take it." The generous physician put out his hand to reject the purse, but the chink of the gold was too much for his amiable resolution, so he put it in his pocket, saying, "Singly, sir, I could have refused them forever, but all together I am afraid they are irresistible."

The Roman Aqueducts.

The Roman aqueducts were marvels of architecture. The Anio was forty-three miles long: the Martio forty-one, of which thirty-eight were on 7,000 arcades seventy feet high: the Claudia was forty-seven miles long: the arches 100 feet high. The Roman aqueducts brought 40,000,000 cubic feet of water daily into the city, and the various sections of the metropolis were supplied with water by 13,504 pipes.

The Vultures.

The question is mooted whether the vulture knows of its quarry by sight or smell. How does it communicate the news of a feast to its fellows? A tiger had been killed.

Colonel Ramsay ordered the carcass of the skinned tiger to be dragged out from under the thick mango trees into the open. Taking out his watch, he asked us to make a guess as to how long the vultures would take to clean the flesh off the bones. Some one said half an hour. As there was not a vulture in sight, this seemed even betting, but Colonel Ramsay gave them ten minutes, which proved to be correct. There was one vulture at first seen soaring round and round very high up in the cloudless sky. He closed his wings and dropped on to the carcass with a swoop. In two minutes the sky was full of vultures, all concentrating from every side on the spot, and arriving with all the impetus their drop from a great height gave them as fast as it takes to tell the story. Then there commenced a frightful scene of literal carnage, every one tearing with sharp, hooked bill at the entrails first, then at the flesh, all fighting for room to get a piece and tumbling over one another with frantic haste.—"The Forests of Upper India and Their Inhabitants," by T. W. Webber.

What Holds the Novel.

Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus" and "The Pit," was a most virile writer and a man of decided opinions. He was wont to say of the great factors in molding public opinion that "the pulpit speaks but once a week, the press is read with lightning haste and the morning news is waste paper by noon; but the novel goes in the home to stay."

This opinion was aired by Mr. Norris in the lobby of a hotel in a small town in Illinois. Among those present was a country editor, who was prompted to remark that the novelist's views reminded him of his dog Wolf. Wolf persisted in running away from home, killing chickens and annoying children in the community. At last a method was adopted by which the dog was confined to his own homestead.

"Chained him, eh?" was the thought voiced by several of the company.

"Yes, sir," declared the editor. "And if your modern novel goes into the home to stay let Wolf remind you that it's on account of the binding."

Read the Signs.

The Young Man—I have known for a long time past that you cared for me.

The Lady—Really! How is that?

The Young Man—From the fact that your people put themselves out of their way to snub me.

A Wasted Ornament.

Old Graybeard—It's a pity to keep such a pretty bird in a cage.

Mrs. De Style—Isn't it a shame? How perfectly exquisitely lovely it would look in a hat!—New York Weekly.

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10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c.
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
3	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
4	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Nov. 3, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.04, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, 6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.13 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.13 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.01 a. m., 12.51, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m. aBoat from Fall River. bBradford only.

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Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1902.

Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 15	*4 05	*7 30
Providence, ar	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	4 30	7 00	11 00
New York	4 20	8 58	11 00	11
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	(*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	——	10 03	1 00	18 00
Prov.	——	11 12	2 10	4 15
Newp't,arr	8 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.29 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

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For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
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Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after October 20.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, b10.45 p. m.

SATURDAYS

Leave Newport—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River—a6.30, 6.45, 7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

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GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here: the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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Fernando Barker,

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SATISFACTION.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10c., by mail.

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Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

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SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all Druggists.

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Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

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THE OLD STONE MILL

The following interesting items regarding Newport's famous old stone mill have been compiled from old issues of the Providence Gazette, by James N. These articles throw a light on the attitude toward the old mill observed by the residents of the State during the early part of the last century.

[From the Providence Gazette of April 17, 1823.]

THE RUINED WINDMILL.

The remains of an old stone windmill in the town of Newport recently started on a newspaper excursion at New York and have since that time been constantly traveling in these literary vehicles through the country under the assumed character and imposing title of "The Ruined Tower." A sketch of this mill ruin has been executed by an artist of New York (Mr. Goodrich) which has excited the admiration of many who are partial to the antique and who delight in researches among objects of remote and obscure origin, and a writer whose pencil seems to glow with the subject remarks that "Fancy is free to fling around it the charms of druidical or aboriginal superstition", while the New York Statesman, animated by some romantic spirit and apprehensive that the pleasing illusion should be disclosed by a historical illustration, exclaims "What a field is here for the range of imagination and what a theme for the pen of the poet or the novelist! In a country where there are few associations of this kind to throw an air of enchantment and romance over the cold and naked grandeur of our scenery we could almost regret to see the plodding researches of the antiquary divest this ruin of its mystery." No such romantic notions have influenced us who are informed that this supposed tower (whose deeds of chivalry are imagined to have been achieved in days of yore) is nothing more than the dilapidated remains of a mill erected by one of the early governors of this State for the purpose of grinding corn for the use of his family, his cattle and his neighbors, and which in this part of the country is commonly termed a windmill. But under this development of "its hitherto inexplicable origin" it is not stripped of all its romantic appendages nor Quixotic associations, and the attention of a spectator of vivid imagination is forcibly directed to "by-gone times" when its outstretched and ponderous arms were forcibly swept round by the winds and it assumed a gigantic attitude of defiance that might have provoked some chivalrous hero, some knight of La-Mancha, to break a lance in attempting to chastise its insolence.

[From the Providence Gazette of May 11, 1823.]

RHODE ISLAND WINDMILL.

In our accustomed annual visit to Newport to participate in the festivities of Election and witness the ceremonies of proclaiming our general officers, we were irresistably drawn to view the remains of the old windmill which seems destined to become famous in story. The structure appears to defy the attacks of time and the cement that unites the stones of its strong walls is as hard and impervious to the strokes of the hammer as the solid stone, affording a comparison highly unfavorable to the composition used in modern masonry. One of our party ascended upon a crazy ladder to the dismantled turrets of this ancient windmill and rescued a few fragments from future storms and tempests to preserve as relics of this romantic place. We have seen nothing in this examination about the structure that has changed our opinion of its ancient design and use.

We have been, however, obliged recently to repel repeated assaults on our Windmill which has been attacked with Quixotic fury by some modern Knights Errant who seem as determined as their worthy predecessor of LaMancha was, that that windmill shall not in truth and earnest be a windmill but some "remnant of druidical or aboriginal fortress." Some of them can almost discover vestiges of the moat, the drawbridge, the portcullis, the ramparts, the hornworks, and the pallisadoes of this supposed redoubtable tower, and the vivid imagination of others has sketched it beleagured with hostile troops decked with the ensigns of war and filled with the din of arms and the confusion of military strife. Others have almost descried the weary watchman as he paced his accustomed round, peering into every nook, bending his body, now rubbing his eyes, and now arranging his glass to spy out some son of the forest or some bloody buccaneer who would harm the infant colony.

Such undoubtedly will feel towards us as the man who has awakened them from morning dreams of honor and wealth and happiness and would willingly reject the light of the sun of truth for a little more sleep and a little more slumber in the enjoyment of ideal happiness. But our windmill seems, like the ancient prophets, honored only out of its native place. Uniformly it has been known and called the stone windmill by its neighbors and the first intimation we ever had of its claims to higher honors reached us from the Nieu Nederlandts. In support of tradition and the probability of the thing we offer the following extracts which are made from the copy of the will of Benedict Arnold, Senior, now in the hands of the cabinet keeper of the Rhode Island Historical Society in this town. The testator was among the earliest settlers of Newport and was the first governor of the State under the present charter, and the will made when he was in the sixty-second year of his age and about forty years after the settlement of Newport. His age, his character and standing would therefore have enabled him to have known the origin and destination of the ruin in question if erected after the settlement, and if before he would have undoubtedly mentioned it. Instead, however, of considering it as anything extraordinary and worthy of the antiquarian's research, he says: "My body I desire and appoint to be buried at the northeast corner of a parcel of ground containing three rods square, being of and leading in or near the line or path from my dwelling house leading to my stone built windmill in the town of Newport abovementioned." Afterward in his bequest to his wife we find "my stone built windmill" again. The circumstances of the ground adjoining and surrounding "this ruin" being then the property of Governor Arnold and the phraseology of his will we think must not only prove that "this ruin" was once a proper windmill but that it was also erected by Governor Arnold himself.

[From the Providence Gazette of May 17, 1823.]
(Communication.)

THE NEWPORT RUIN.

MESSRS. BROWN AND DANFORTH:

I saw in your last paper some observations respecting the stone windmill at Newport which has excited so much interest amongst our learned antiquarians. You say that the mortar with which the stones are cemented possesses great superiority over that which is made nowadays. Now can you inform me through any of your correspondents what are the component parts of this mortar and in what proportion it is put together? This is a matter of great interest to a town where so many splendid public and private edifices are constantly going up. Why can't you induce the chemical professor at our university to analyze a portion of this mortar? Some light perhaps might thus be thrown upon the subject.

It is an acknowledged fact that the ancients must have understood the art of making better mortar than we do else their structures, so magnificent and at the same time so chaste and so simply neat, would not have remained in such a state of perfect preservation after the lapse of more than two thousand years.

Your Constant Reader,
BENJAMIN BRICKBAT.

[From the Providence Gazette of July 26, 1823.]

WINDMILL VS. ANCIENT TOWER.

On a late visit to Newport we came into possession of two facts which level the far famed ruined castle to the ground and inhume with it all those romantic beings with whom the creative fancy of painters and poets had peopled it. It is stated to us that an elderly lady is now living in Rhode Island who recollects having heard many years since her aged grandmother say that she perfectly well remembered when the old stone mill was in operation as a windmill and was used by the inhabitants of the town to grind their corn. It was further stated that a painting is now in existence in or near Newport, executed at a period of time still more remote from that to which this ancient lady's memory extended, which gives a view of the harbor and town of Newport with a British ship at anchor and which has no feature of mill or tower, which shows conclusively that this building was erected after the settlement of the island by Europeans and cannot boast of that antiquity which has been claimed for it.

These facts in connection with the expressions in Governor Arnold's will respecting his "stone built windmill" must, in our opinion, convince the most incredulous and obtain a verdict of the public in favor of the mill.

[From the Providence Gazette of August 16, 1823.]

THE NEWPORT RUIN.

It having been proved by conclusive evidence that the Newport ruin is the remains of a mere windmill, we scarcely supposed the subject would afford foundation for a paragraph of humble prose but since a votary of the nine has become inspired with the theme we cannot refuse his offering a place on the altar dedicated to the poetic muse.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Lest the New Yorkers, who it is understood have employed the graphic art in aid of their marvellous fancy respecting the "Newport Ruin", should get the advantage of us and be thought to admire and honor the rare relics of antiquity which are found in Rhode Island more than her own sons, I hand you the following lines. They at once may perpetuate the memory of the ruin and declare its true history.

Yours,
AN ANTIQUARY OF THE R. H. S.

On a beautiful isle of the famed Narragansett,
Not far from the mount of bold Philip's resort,
The legends of old, as the Antiques will have it,
Declare was a castle of wonderful sort;
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

Oh! the days that are gone—then the tempest of battle
Around the proud fortress was oftentimes heard,
While the bleat of the lamb and the lowing of cattle
Were silent, as well as the song of the bird—
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

Oh! the days that are gone—they were days of great glory,
For peace sweetly smiled when the battle was o'er.
The Lady, and Lover, and Knight, all in story,
Sweet mingled their voices, and care was no more;
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

Oh! the days that are gone—for the Lover and Lady,
The Knight and his feats and their record are gone—
And the trees never mentioned whose boughs were so shady,
And the mouldering castle; ah! me, how forlorn!
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

Oh! the days that are gone—let them live in sweet numbers.
Go, search for the relics (nor let them be lost)
Shield, helmet or arrow, or bracelet that slumbers
Beneath the rude fragments, whate'er it may cost;
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

Oh! precious such relics—I will search the old tower,
And long live the memory of days that are gone:
What! Lo! Zounds, "The Ruins"—O, luckless the hour—
A miller's old hat and a bag of old corn!
Where the Knight of Antiquity girded his sword.

"You haven't a spark of romance about you, Jane," said Polly, with a sigh. Jane, having piled the bread upon a plate, scraped the crumbs into the hollow of her hand and conveyed them to her mouth. "Maybe not," she said contentedly. "I don't seem to see no halo 'round Sam, if that's what you mean. Neither does he look rose-colored to me, without it's his hair, and that's more of a dahlia shade. But if I conclude to join forces with him, I rather guess we'll get along about's well for all that. Halos don't stand the wear and tear of married life, I've noticed; and mighty few of them rose-colored visions is warranted not to bleach."—Polly's Secret.

A California woman had a Chinese servant who pleased her in every way until she happened to go into the kitchen rather late one evening and found Ah Wing calmly seated with his feet in the dishpan.

"Why, Wing! what are you doing?" she screamed.

"Washee feet," placidly replied the Celestial.

"But in my dishpan!"

"My feet clean," responded the Chinaman, indignantly; "washee evely night!"

"Lillian," said a certain little girl's mamma, "there were three pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did it happen?"

"Well," said the child, her eyes wide open with excitement, "it was so dark in there I didn't see the other piece."—Little Chronicle.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Purchaser—So this is an improved typewriter?

Agent—Yes; if you don't know how to spell a word there is a key that will make a blot.—Philadelphia Record.

THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

That the new land bill submitted to Parliament by the Tory-Unionist government is of the most liberal and even generous character not even the most enthusiastic friends of Ireland in this country can deny, wiping out of existence as it does all arrears of rent save for the past twelve months, and providing for the purchase by the tenants of their holdings on terms equally satisfactory to themselves and to their landlords; and one can readily imagine to one's self the scene when meeting at the table of George Wyndam, the Irish secretary, William O'Brien, the redoubtable chief of the Land League and principal champion of the tenants, after hearing the terms of the bill, exclaimed: "And now for the first time in my life I can cry, 'God save the king!'" while the old Marquis of Clanricarde, the most execrated of Irish landlords, responded with the remark, "And now for the first time I can cry, 'God save Ireland!'" It is this equal satisfaction given by the measure to the landlord and to the tenants, the accomplishment of the apparently impossible task of reconciling their conflicting interests which leads to the hope that it will be definitely accepted by the great Nationalist convention which meets at Dublin next Tuesday week for the purpose of taking it into consideration.

That there should be any question about the matter seems at first amazing. For the proposal of the government to lend half a billion dollars to the occupying tenants for the purpose of purchasing their holdings, repayable over a term of sixty-two years, in annual amounts of considerable less than now paid in rent, seems most generous, as is also the bonus of $60,000,000 to be distributed among the landlords in order to remove their objections to what is virtually a compulsory sale. True the word compulsion is not mentioned in the bill; but there is no landlord who will care to forego the advantages of selling his property at a sum equivalent to about twenty-eight years' purchase in the face of the next statutory revision of rents by the land courts eight years hence. The last two revisions of this kind have had the result of shaving down his rents by near fifty per cent. and under the circumstances the next revision would mean to him nothing less than ruin. Whether, however, the measure will prove a panacea for all Ireland's ills remains to be seen, and some time must elapse after it becomes law before the effects of its application can be properly estimated. The wrongs of centuries cannot be regulated by a single act of legislation of this kind, or even by a series thereof, and although the new act will give Erin a contented in lieu of a disaffected peasantry, endowing the latter with a proprietary right to their homes, yet much more will have to be done in behalf of Ireland before she can attain her full mead of prosperity by the revival and development of those manufacturing and mining industries which were so ruthlessly crushed out of existence by England from motives of commercial jealousy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The new land act will not effect the foreign wheat market in any way. American experience has taught that the production of breadstuffs can only be carried on with any profit and success on a big scale—the larger the better—and besides that neither the climate nor the soil of the Emerald Isle are suitable to the growth of corn. But it will foster what is known in France as the "petit culture" by the peasant proprietors, enabling the latter to supply to England the near $200,000,000 worth of fruit, vegetables and dairy produce which she now imports from France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Denmark. But the future of Ireland, it must be borne in mind, and especially that prosperity which alone can render it satisfied to remain subject to the English Crown, lies in the revival and development of its manufacturing and mining industries. Irish linen, even handicapped as it has been, enjoys a world wide fame, while in bygone centuries the Irish woolen industry was celebrated throughout Europe. Silk and poplins, laces and cotton have likewise flourished in the past, while Ireland possesses immense deposits of iron, copper and coal, all of which have yet to be developed, although formerly worked. Indeed 150 years ago iron mining was one of the staple industries of Ireland. Whether these industries will be ever able to recover from the blighting effects of the restrictive legislation, unblushingly imposed by England wherever Irish industry threatened to interfere with English trade, remains to be seen. Although the laws in question have been repealed, yet the baneful results remain. For, with the immense hold which the English manufacturers have got on the Irish market, it is almost hopeless for native industries to compete with them until some kind of protection is introduced. It is the knowledge that autonomy will in the natural course of things eventually lead Ireland to adopt the same protective tariff against England as the British colonies, which is at the bottom of John Bull's opposition to home rule for Ireland.

Though no one who has lived in the United States can be surprised by the extraordinary display of interest with which the English Government's new Irish Land Bill has been received in this country, it has served to accentuate once more the strange indifference of all other foreign nations with regard to the Emerald Isle. It is not merely an entire lack of sympathy on the part of the people of Continental Europe for everything that concerns Erin, but likewise the failure of any of their governments to utilize Ireland either directly or indirectly as a factor in their political relations with great Britain. Both Russia and Germany have turned to good account the disaffection of Norway towards Sweden in their dealings with King Oscar, and neither the Muscovite authorities nor yet the semi-official Pan Slav committee has ever neglected to take excellent advantage of Czech and Croation discontent in Australia and Hungary. The Polish disturbances, especially in the sixties, afforded both England and France the means of inducing Russia to yield to them in other matters, while all Europe has been wrought up to the boiling pitch by the treatment of Finland. Prussia is forced to spend millions upon millions of dollars in buying out the peasantry of her province of Posen, because she feels convinced that in the event of war with Russia the people would join hands with the Muscovite enemy, while France during Napoleon III's reign was never tired of intervening at Berlin on behalf of the non-Prussian German States. But no government of Continental Europe has ever given any attention one way or another to Ireland's aspirations and sentiments. Her woes have touched no responsive heart abroad except in the United States, and as far as the non-British countries of the Old World have been concerned she has been absolutely ignored, save for the opera bouffe attempt by France to land a small force on her coast during the wars of the first Napoleon about a hundred years ago.

Yet Ireland is largely represented on the Continent, and the aristocracies of Austria, Spain, France and Italy are imbued with a strongly developed strain of the best Hibernian blood. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the oppression of Roman Catholics in Ireland was such that they emigrated by tens of thousands to those parts of Europe where their religious faith constituted no civic and social handicap, and inasmuch as Catholics were barred from holding commissions in the British army, all those youths of gentle birth whose tastes were of a military character sought service abroad, entire regiments in Austria and France being manned and officered by Irishmen. That is why one finds so many characteristically Irish names among the nobility of the countries in question. Thus in Austria there are the Counts Nugent, de la Poer and O'Donnell, one of the latter having indeed, while aide-de-camp of Emperor Francis Joseph, saved the latter from death at the hands of an assassin a few years after his accession to the throne. In France we have seen a Duke and a Field Marshal with an Irish patronymic and proud of his Irish origin—namely that chivalrous and honest old soldier MacMahon—figuring as one of the presidents of the Third Republic, while the names of O'Conor, Tiernay, Dillon, O'Shea, etc., are quite as frequent in the great world at Paris and among the old provincial aristocracy of France as they are among the Irish gentry. It is the same in Italy, in Portugal and especially in Spain, where the late Duke of Tetua, who was minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the war between this country and Spain, and who represented the King Alfonso XII. on the occason of the latter's marriage by proxy at Vienna to Queen Christine, used often to recall the fact that his patronymic was O'Donnell, and that his ancestors were Kings of Donegal in good old Milesian times. Indeed, once during the course of a speech at Madrid, when presenting the prizes at the Military Academy, he called attention to the number of O'Neills, O'Connells, Mahars, etc., among the cadets, remarking, "We Irish, in settling on the Spanish plains and in offering our swords to Spain, are merely returning to the ancient home of our forbears. The Milesians went from Spain to Ireland and we have merely come back to live among our cousins."

In spite of this, the Americans are the only people who have ever shown sympathy for Ireland, who have opened their purses wide when the Emerald Isle has been visited by famine, and have manifested an unflagging and profound interest in everything relating to Erin's welfare and misfortunes. And while the government here has never gone so far as to offer any suggestions either directly or indirectly to England on the subject of her treatment of Ireland, yet there is no doubt that Great Britain's appreciation of popular sentiment here on the subject, coupled with her desire for an "entente cordiale" with the United States, have contributed in no small measure to bring about her recent concessions to the Irish. England realized, in fact, that her understanding with the United States would never be either sincere or complete as long as she maintained her former policy of harshness towards Erin.—Ex-Attache in Boston Transcript.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Birds never eat fireflies and really seem to shun their vicinity.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont. recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

After using Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

North American reindeer usually select an old doe for their leader.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

The temperature of a swallow's body is extraordinarily high, no less than 110 degrees F.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

The average lake trout lays 6,000 eggs each season, and the whitefish a greater number.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Cats and beasts of prey reflect fifty times as much light from their eyes as human beings.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

The female English viper does not lay eggs. She hatches them internally and brings forth her young alive.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Parrots are usually vegetarians, though the Kea parrots of New Zealand have developed a fondness for sheep.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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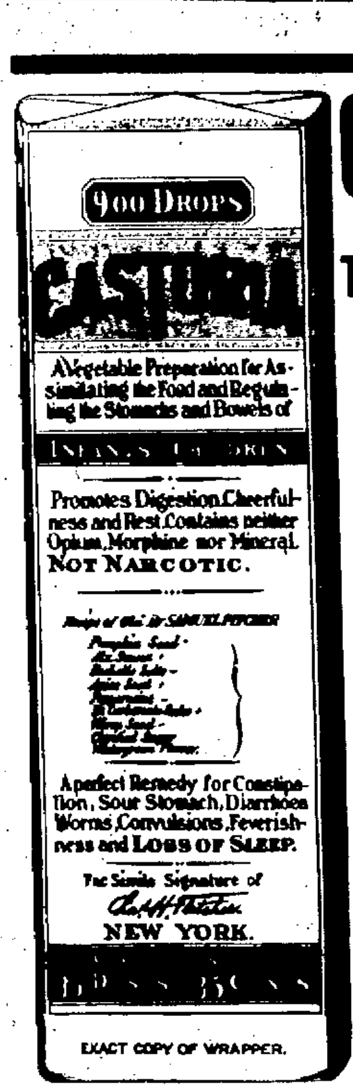
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Try our own hair tonic!" asked the bald barber. "We guarantee it to sprout hair on the barest head."

"Why don't you use it on your own?" asked the customer, trying to baffle his tormentor.

"Because," whispered the barber, confidentially, "they won't let me. They make me leave my hair off so as to be the 'before-using' exhibit. My brother, he's the 'after-using.' He's out just now, but you ought to see his hair!"—Judge.



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One morning little Harry, on his way to school, was sobbing. A gentleman came up to him and asked the reason.

"Oh!" replied the child, "I heard the school house burnt down."

"It is not true," said the gentleman.

"I know it," said Harry; "for I see the top of it over the hillside."

The Self-made Man—I got my education from a correspondence school.

The Other—Ah, a post graduate, I perceive.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Reason

Green—I call my friend Jenks an amphibious lawyer.

Brown—Why do you call him that?

Green—Because he tries marine cases on land.—New York Times.

"Deah boy, is it true that you have discharged your valet?" "Ya-as, the doosid scoundrel was too dem'd fresh! When I took him out with me he managed to make people think he was mastah and I was the man, baw Jove!"—Chicago Tribune.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Doctor orders. Druggist sells.
You take. Quickly said.
Quickly cured. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

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Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

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Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
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Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

NOTES.

CONCERNING THE PECKHAMS.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.

Samuel[3] Peckham (Stephen[2], John[1]) married 1st Hannah Jenne, daughter of Samuel; 2nd Mary Cannon, widow of John and daughter of John Hathaway. By his will he gave all of his lands to his son Thomas who was published to Abigail Hathaway Dec. 6, 1760. There is no record of any children, and she as a widow of Thomas, mariner, gave by will to her own family. She was buried in the Acushnet cemetery. Died July 2, 1767, ae. 32.

14. William[3] Peckham (Stephen[2], John[1]) married Almy West, daughter of Stephen. They had two daughters: Sarah, married William Weeden of Newport, R. I., and Almy, married Daniel Wilcox.

15. John[3] Peckham (Stephen[2], John[1]) married Mary Boston. They had five sons. Elisha C. Leonard says of them: "The old man seems to have outlived all of his boys and his will is all we have to tell of their children. He had held on to his patrimony until the last, and then cut it up among his grandsons. Whether any of old Stephen West's descendants own any of his estate I know not. John Peckham West had a place on the west side and at the corner of the road that runs by the distributing reservoir and the Hathaway road. He laid out a cemetery to the southwest of his house and a few of the Peckhams are buried there. They hold the fort."

In the Peckham West cemetery are the following monuments:

Caleb Peckham, died March 20, 1819, ae. 73.
Patience Peckham, his widow, died Jan. 27, 1850, ae. 91, 10, 7.
Elizabeth Peckham, daughter of Caleb Peckham, died Dec. 25, 1852, ae. 73, 2, 4.
Sarah Peckham, daughter of Caleb Peckham, died April 29, 1870, ae 81, 2, 2.
Jonathan Peckham, died April 7, 1844, ae 72.
John Peckham, died March, 1832, ae 69.

16. Joseph[3] Peckham (Stephen[2], John[1]) married 1st Penelope Jennings; 2nd Dinah Russell. They had five children.

The descendants of Stephen[2], John[1], are very numerous in southeastern Massachusetts and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The records are in a very unsatisfactory condition and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make complete and accurate lists of all the different families.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

3865. CLARKE. PECKHAM—Lawrence Clarke married Lydia Ryder Oct. 28, 1733. Richard Peckham, born August 22, 1747, married Elizabeth Clarke, born May 31, 1747. Was she the daughter of Lawrence and Lydia Clarke? If so, was he the Lawrence Clarke who was in the Revolutionary War?—T. P. P.

3866. BARKER. WILCOX—Who were the ancestors of Edward Gardner and Sarah Wilcox, married in Newport, R. I., by Rev. Gardner Thurston, April 5, 1768?—J. B.

3867. PILLSBURY—Abel Pillsbury, of Charlestown, Mass., was living in 1717. He married a Mrs. Susannah Pritchard, and had Thomas, Susannah, Joshua, John, Margaret and probably others. What were the dates of birth of these children?—D. D.

3868. MACK—Who were the ancestors of John Mack, who was in Salisbury, Mass., in 1682, and in Lyme, Conn., in 1697. What was the name of his wife?—M. A. G.

3869. FOX—Who was the wife of Ebenezer Fox, of Medford, Mass., born 1689, died before 1752?—M. A. G.

3870. BALDWIN—Who was Sylvester Baldwin, of New London, Conn., who married Elizabeth Avery, May 19, 1724?—S. M.

3871. CHAPMAN—Who was Rebecca Chapman of New London, Conn., who married Abraham Simmons in 1728?—S. M.

3872. CLARKE—Benjamin Clarke, of Newcastle, N. H., was living in 1719. Who were his ancestors?—D. S.

3873. PEARCE—Who was the Jethro Sherman who married Abigail Pearce in 1755? When was she born?—P. K.

3874. REYNOLDS—Who was Deborah, wife of James Reynolds, of Kingstown, R. I., who died in 1700?—F. D. G.

3875. POTTER—Who was Elizabeth, wife of Robert Potter, of South Kingstown, R. I.? He died 1745, she died just before him.—F. D. G.

3876. DAVIS—Has anyone found the ancestry of Abigail Davis, who married Edward Richmond, of Newport and Little Compton, R. I.? He was born 1632, died 1696.—I. N. W.

3877. SMITH—Who were the ancestors of Christopher Smith's wife, Mary, who died after 1726, probably at Scituate, R. I.? He died about 1755.—J. L.

3878. UNDERWOOD—Would like the ancestry of Jane, wife of Henry Underwood, of Newport, R. I., who died after 1710.—A. T.

3879. GORTON—Othniel Gorton, of Warwick, R. I., born 1669, died 1733, married Mercy ——. Who were her parents?—D. B.

3880. WARD—Who was the wife of John Ward, of Gloucester, Eng., and Newport, R. I., born 1619, died 1698?—M. T.

3881. THORPE—David Thorpe, of Connecticut, born 1734, died 1811, married Highly Bishop, who died 1807. Would like any information concerning their ancestry.—D. P. M.

3882. SISSON—Would like information concerning the ancestors of Joseph Sisson, who died about 1836. Who was his wife? He had sons Peleg and Benjamin, who were early in Newport, R. I.—W. W.

3883. DODGE—Who was Joanna Dodge, of Salem, Mass., married about 1768, to Samuel Kidder, who died 1819, aged 79 years?—S. K.

3884. EMERY—Would like information as to descendants of John and Anthony Emery, who came to America in the Ship James, and landed in Boston in 1635.—R. E.

3885. BENNETT—Would also like information as to Samuel Bennett who came in the James in 1635. Did he afterward remove to Rhode Island from Massachusetts?—R. E.

3886. HOLMES—John, George and Lazarus Holmes went with their families from Portsmouth, N. H., to Jefferson, N. H., where they had land deeded to them in 1797. Who were the ancestors of this family? John married whom? It is said that he had twelve sons. What were their names? One was George, who was born in 1777, and married Mary Maxsey, of Jefferson.—B. M.

3887. SALISBURY—Who were the ancestors of John Salisbury, who served in the war of the American Revolution, and married Mary Wing. Who were her parents?—S. F. B.

3888. ANTHONY—Who were the ancestors of John Anthony, of Portsmouth, R. I., who had a son William, who married Patience Freeborn, in 1696?—M. S.

ANSWERS.

3749. WORDEN—Were not the ancestors of Sarah Worden, who married Col. Joseph Pendleton, Dr. Thomas Worden and Sarah Butler, married Dec. 9, 1708? I thought I had record of Demaris Kenyon, but find that this one is a great many years too late. Demeris Kenyon married Samuel Larkin, oldest son of Roger Larkin and Mary Kenyon, daughter of James Kenyon and Mercy Enos. Roger Larkin was son of Samuel Larkin, and Sarah Larkin was daughter of Nicholas, married July 16, 1764.—J. C. L.

3835. DUNHAM—Philip Dunham was son of Jesse Dunham and wife Elizabeth Fell of Philip and Deborah Fell. They were married 1794, and Philip was born in 1802. Jesse was born 1768, son of Daniel (Daniel, Daniel, Joseph, John).—D. C. D.

3824. Will R. B. please inform me who Sarah Bennett married, and who were the parents of the husband of Alice Weeks?—J. LeB. W.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for P. H. Horgan the upper half of the building, corner West Broadway and Collins street, to Mrs. Susan Allen.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Constant Smith the west half of his house, No. 10 Collins street, to Dennis Donnelly.

Thatcher T. Bowler has quitclaimed to Esther Bowler his interest in the estate bounded south on other lands of the grantor and on Jones court, west on land of James Hammond, north on other land of the grantee and east on land of H. B. Hazard.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer "Echo Nook," a furnished villa with grounds, on Dudley avenue, near one Mile corner, for Charles M. Bull, to F. C. Sayles, of Providence.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold two lots containing about 7,000 feet off Harrison avenue, for Mrs. Agatha M. Albro and Pelzker Brothers, to Thomas A. Jennings.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Honorable W. P. Sheffeld, Sen., the corner store in the old Rhode Island Bank block, on Thames street and Hammett's wharf, to Daniel D. Rosen, as a dry goods store.

F. E. Chadwick has sold to George Gordon King a strip of land 10 feet wide on Oakland terrace, and 166 feet long, adjoining other lands of grantor and grantee.

Arthur B. Gladding has quitclaimed to Richard Fitzgerald his interest in the Gladding homestead on Washington street, bounded north on the estate of Nancy Murphy and south by land of Hannah Nash and G. W. Carr.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer to Dr. Thomas A. Kenefick, of New York, the furnished suite of apartments and offices at 30 Old Beach road, for Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for George A. Barker a lot of land containing 3,630 square feet of land on Warner street, near Malbone road, to Mrs. Mary C. Taylor.

C. A. Wrightington has rented for the heirs of the late John West, their two buildings on the east side of Tew's court, to George Ferguson.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Amelia S. Bush, her cottage at No. 38 Mann avenue, to Franklyn Stratton Wood, of New York, for the season of 1903.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for William T. Luth, his cottage house, No. 63 on the westerly side of Third street, corner of Cherry street, to Mrs. Cornelia A. Barker. The property is bounded north, on land of heirs of George Engs 50 feet, east on Third street 50 feet, south on Cherry street 50 feet, west on land of heirs of Jesse Crandall 40 feet and containing 2,500 square feet of land.

Simeon Hazard has rented certain land off Rosencath avenue, for Joshua Stacy, to Conrad Russell.

Simeon Hazard has rented for the lessees of Patience Island, to F. Mansfield and sons of Fair Haven, Conn., certain rights to maintain a fish house and beach privileges for an oyster field.

Simeon Hazard has effected a sale of the Arnold B. Smith land, on the southerly side of Prospect avenue, Middletown, and comprising about 10 acres, to William Mulligan, of Middletown.

Simeon Hazard has rented a part of the premises recently leased by Dr. A. C. Sanford, at 63 Broadway, to Mrs. John Hedman.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the heirs of Mrs. Mary H. Field, the upper half of the house at No. 16 Sherman street, to Alexander MacKay.

Art and Economy.

Japanese ingenuity and a field of unlimited possibilities. That's what has made today's straw mattings possible. They are the most artistic floor coverings produced. No carpet, of however fine texture, can compare with these Japanese creations. The method of their manufacture makes them as inexpensive as they are pretty; whole villages, from children to old men, are employed at a family rate too ridiculous to mention. Yet

12 1-2c the yard

Is the result. 160 distinct patterns make up the assortment of this big store. You'll not find such an assortment anywhere else, nor such a price range. 60c.

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EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. The most popular and most highly nutritious plant for dairy farmers. $4 per 100 lbs.

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The Cutter-Tower Company.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

234, 236 & 238 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. 3-28

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 25, cross west of Rockies by close of 26, great central valleys April 27 to 29, eastern states 30.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 25, great central valleys April 27, eastern states 29. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states May 2.

This disturbance will belong to a cold period, but a very rapid rise in the temperature will immediately follow. It will also be in the midst of a period of severe storms and I am in doubt as to whether the most dangerous of them will come a few days before or a few after April 28.

Keep off the water and don't get too far from home about this time; keep the cellar door hinges oiled and a look out for dark, bulbous clouds. Severe storms miss 99 out of 100 places, but you will hear of them about the time indicated if you should fail to see them.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 13th day of April A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of

MARY T. AUSTIN,

of full age, of Newport, presents his eighth annual account with the estate of said adult, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 4th day of May A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk

4-18

Turkish Baths.

When in Providence don't forget to try one of

"JOE HEATON'S"

TURKISH BATHS.

Massage and Electricity, Large Swimming Pool, Private Sleeping Rooms.

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Whiteley & Heaton,

58 Aborn Street, Providence, R. I.

THOMAS WHITELEY. JOSEPH HEATON.
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.....FARMERS.....

Do you wish to sell or exchange your farm for other property? Come in and talk it over.

L. A. TILLINGHAST

REAL ESTATE

[illegible] Building

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Shah of Persia does not wish the public to feast their eyes on the beauty of his wives. When his numerous spouses go out for a ride or stroll, a troop of attendants precede them at a distance of a few hundred feet, shouting: "Run and hide yourselves!" Pedestrians and all others then scamper indoors.

Customer—"See here! My family was out of town all of last month except three days, and yet my gas bill is higher than for the month before!"

Clerk (severely)—"Well, sir, do you suppose we can keep track of the comings and goings of all our customers? This office doesn't run a society department."—Kansas City Journal.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., April 6, 1903.

Estate of Benjamin Mitchell.

ELMER H. DAY, Administrator on the estate of Benjamin Mitchell, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his petition, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family, and settling his estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of his death, was seized and possessed of a certain lot or tract of land with all the improvements thereon, situated in the southern part of said New Shoreham and bounded Northerly, on the Fresh Pond, so-called; Easterly, on the highway; Southerly, on a road and partly on land of Oliver D. Sprague, and Westerly, on said Fresh Pond, or however otherwise bounded, containing by estimation about two acres as the walls and fences now stand.

And further representing, that, by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein.

And praying that he may be authorized to sell the whole of said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the personal estate, for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges; and said petition is received and referred to the fourth day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

4-18-3w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham April 18, 1903.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator of the estate of BENJAMIN MITCHELL late of said New Shoreham deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement thereof.

ELMER H. DAY,
Administrator.

4-18-3w.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, April 18, 1903.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator of the estate of MARION M. MITCHELL late of said New Shoreham deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement thereof.

WALLACE A. MITCHELL,
Administrator.

4-18-3-w.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by Charles A. Easton, Daniel J. Congdon and Martha G. Congdon, wife of said Daniel J. Congdon, to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation created by law, all of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, which said Mortgage Deed bears date April 4th A. D. 1893, and is recorded in Mortgages Land Evidence of said Newport, Vol. 25, at pages 536 and 537, there having been default in the performance of the conditions of the said mortgage;

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in said City of Newport, on SATURDAY, May 9th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Easterly, on Spring street; Northerly, on land of Charles H. Burdick, now deceased; Westerly, on other land of said Charles A. Easton and others, mortgaged to the Coddington Savings Bank; said Westerly line being parallel to and thirty-two feet Easterly from the Westerly line of said other land of said mortgagors, and Southerly, on Redwood Court; being the same premises described in said mortgage to the Island Savings Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.
Mortgagee.

Newport, R. I., April 15th, 1903—4-18-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed by Leander A. Ball (Bathsheba D. Ball, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower), of the Town of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation created by law and located in the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bearing date April 26th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in New Shoreham in Real Estate Mortgage Book, No. 1, at pages 252, 253, 254 and 255, there having been default in the payment of the principal sum and semi-annual interest thereon secured by the said Mortgage Deed, which default has continued for more than ten days

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said Town of New Shoreham, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1903, at 11 o'clock a. m., all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Easterly part of the said Town of New Shoreham, containing about three acres of land and bounded, Northerly, on lands of Sebra A. Mitchell and partly on land of Hiram F. Willis; Easterly, on the Highway; Southerly, on lands of Joshua Rose; Westerly, on lands of Solomon Dodge; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and including the furniture in the houses thereon or which shall be hereafter put and used therein, and also another lot adjoining the above described lot, situate in said Town of New Shoreham, and containing about one acre and a quarter and bounded, North, on land of Sebra A. Mitchell; East, on land of said Sebra A. Mitchell; Southerly, on the said lot of land above described, and Westerly, on land of Solomon Dodge, together with the buildings and improvements thereon (if any.)

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., April 10, 1903—4-11-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed by Leander A. Ball (Bathsheba D. Ball, his wife, joining therein, in token of her release of dower), of the Town of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the Island Savings Bank, a corporation created by law and located in the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bearing date September 20th, A. D. 1890, and recorded in New Shoreham in Mortgage Book, No. 2, at pages 305, 306 and 307, there having been default of the performance of the conditions contained in said Mortgage Deed:

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said Town of New Shoreham on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said Town of New Shoreham, and bounded and described, as follows: Southerly and Westerly, on a highway; Northerly and Westerly, on land of Nicholas Ball; Northerly and Easterly, on land of Nicholas Ball, and Southerly and Easterly, on land of Cassius C. Ball, being ninety feet square, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., April 10, 1903—4-11-4w

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, April 9th, A. D. 1903.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Guardian of the estate of

CATHARINE MARTIN,

minor, of said Newport, having this day filed in this office a petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Newport, representing that his ward is seized and possessed of an undivided one-half interest in certain real estate situate in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition, and that he does not deem it for the best interest of his said ward to continue to hold said real estate and praying for leave to sell the same at private sale for a better and more advantageous investment, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 27th day of April A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk.

4-11

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 16, A. D. 1903.

HENRY C. SHERMAN, the Guardian of the estate of

THEODORE SHERMAN,

a person of full age, presents to this Court his petition in writing, praying for license and authority to sell at private sale, for a better and more advantageous investment and for a price not less than a certain sum specified in said petition, and to convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, all the right, title and interest of his said ward in and to a certain parcel or lot of land, with dwelling house and other buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City and County of Newport in this State, and bounded Northerly, on Gibbs street, seventy-seven feet and eight inches; Easterly, on land now or formerly of Owen Smith, forty feet; Southerly, on land now or formerly of Herbert C. Tilley, seventy-seven feet and eight inches; and Westerly, on Congdon avenue, forty feet.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of April next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE.
Probate Clerk.

3-21

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Farther Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y.
11-22-tf

Parrots are usually vegetarians, though the Kea parrots of New Zealand have developed a fondness for sheep.

No. 1605.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc.		101,1[illegible] 71
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		17,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		730 79
Due from approved reserve agents		12,325 21
Checks and other cash items		6,259 67
Exchanges for clearing-house		2,[illegible] 15
Notes of other National Banks		5,215 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		817 88
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	14,230 00	
Legal-tender notes	752 00	14,982 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible],724 29

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,908 02
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	2,854 86
Individual deposits subject to check	2[illegible],731 90
Demand certificates of deposit	2,191 42
Certified checks	39 10
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	80,000 00
Total	$538,724 29

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April A. D. 1903.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Harry Wilson, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

No. 1521.

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$267,434 17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,700 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		19,500 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers		3,067 80
Due from approved reserve agents		17,217 16
Checks and other cash items		3,818 65
Exchanges for clearing house		1,035 54
Notes of other National Banks		678 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		97 64
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	1,160 00	
Legal-tender notes	5,383 00	6,543 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation)		6,000 00
Total		$491,862 26

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	25,022 70
National Bank notes outstanding	116,300 00
Due to other National Banks	265 74
Dividends unpaid	316 00
Individual deposits subject to check	123,614 54
Cashier's checks outstanding	330 06
United States Deposits	41,585 71
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,508 49
Total	$491,852 26

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1903.

JOHN C. BURKE,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Charles A. Brackett, Francis S. Barker, T. Mumford Seabury, Directors.

No. 1492.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of Business April 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$303,024 16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		548 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		51,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		6,800 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers		208 92
Due from approved reserve agents		56,444 11
Checks and other cash items		509 21
Exchanges for clearing house		2,753 37
Notes of other National Banks		1,200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		481 55
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	3,577 50	
Legal-tender notes	18,100 00	21,677 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		5,500 00
Total		$561,160 22

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	40,206 11
National Bank notes outstanding	103,750 00
Due to other National Banks	2,338 06
Dividends unpaid	1,398 00
Individual deposits subject to check	237,467 45
Total	$561,160 22

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1903.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Henry Bull, Jr., William E. Dennis, Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

TAX ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays and Legal Holidays, from and including

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1903,

to and including

MONDAY, March 2, 1903,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.,

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 27th day of January, 1903.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island Provide that:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate. AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVER-TAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ANDREW K. QUINN,
FRANK G. SCOTT, Assessors.
FRED A. ALLAN,

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., January 28, 1903—1-31-4t

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c